

2 Shops Blasted in Ulster; IRA Wing Warns on Bombs

BELFAST, Jan. 4 (UPI)—Extremists bombed two shops in Londonderry today. Police said one person was injured and four others taken to hospital after the explosion from the blast, which demolished a bakery and a shoe shop.

Witnesses said gunmen who planted the bombs gave customers and employees several minutes to evacuate the stores before the devices exploded.

Yesterday, the Londonderry command of the "Provisional" wing of the Irish Republican Army issued a warning that people should take more heed of its warnings about planted bombs. It said that many people given simple warnings of an impending explosion "have shown an inclination to remain too close to the scenes, at grave risks to life or limb."

In Belfast today, police said a bomb planted in a truckload of empty beer bottles in the capital's crowded shopping district yesterday was aimed at "killing innocent people" as gunmen abandoned their usual practice and gave no warning of the device. Police said 63 persons, mainly women and girls, were injured in the blast.

In Dublin, the "Official" wing

Muskie Makes His Running Official on TV

Promises If Elected To 'Change Country'

(Continued from Page 1)

land, water and other natural resources.

While conceding that it would be "foolish" to blame all the nation's problems on the administration, he condemned the present government leaders for not being "candid" with the country.

"If they had been straightforward," Sen. Muskie declared, "we could have done far more than we have."

He noted that many Americans feel the nation is headed in the wrong direction but are powerless to stop it. He said these problems can be solved if "we bury our fears, and quiet our doubts and renew our search for the common good."

Illinois Primary

Yesterday both Sen. Muskie and a former senator, Eugene McCarthy, of Minnesota, submitted nominating petitions for the Illinois Democratic presidential primary, but Sen. George S. McGovern, of South Dakota, missed the deadline because of bad weather.

Aides to Illinois Secretary of State John W. Lewis in Springfield and spokesman at McGovern campaign headquarters in Chicago said they had received reports that a helicopter loaded with the South Dakota's nominating petitions was forced down by rain 30 miles north of Springfield.

The 6 p.m. EST deadline for filing the petitions for the March 21 primary came and went with no sign from the McGovern backers.

"As far as I'm concerned the filing is closed," a state official said, looking up the office.

McCarthy Stand

Mr. McCarthy had refused to sign a statement disavowing membership in the Communist party or groups seeking to overthrow the government. Signing such a statement is required for a candidate to be on the Illinois ballot.

In a letter to Mr. Lewis, Mr. McCarthy called the required statement "truly unconstitutional."

"I believe the statement is defective and inapplicable to the presidential primary," Mr. McCarthy said.

Backers of the former senator and 1968 presidential contender said he will hold a Washington news conference tomorrow to explain his stand.

Both Sen. Muskie and Mr. McCarthy were under the last-minute deadline to file for the presidential preference primary, which is essentially a popularity contest.

Delegates Uncommitted

Illinois delegates to the national nominating convention, elected in a separate contest, are not committed to vote according to primary results.

Backers of Sen. Muskie, Sen. McGovern and Mr. McCarthy are known to be attempting to organize delegate slates, and Chicago Mayor Richard J. Daley is putting together an uncommitted slate of his own.

These slates will run in the state's 24 congressional districts. They must submit their petitions between Jan. 12 and 18.

Sen. McGovern and Mr. McCarthy have already announced their candidacies for the 1972 Democratic presidential nomination.

New Hampshire Primary

Sen. McGovern formally launched his New Hampshire primary campaign today by attacking the Democratic rivals for bypassing the state's first-in-the-nation primary.

Sen. McGovern's statement, issued before the formal filing at the state house for the March 7 primary preference contest, took only brief note of Sen. Muskie, who is heavily favored here.

He automatically conceded this state to your neighbor, Ed Muskie, but I don't think New Hampshire men and women give anything automatically," Sen. McGovern said.

He then turned to Sen. Henry M. Jackson, of Washington, and New York Mayor John V. Lindsay, both announced candidates for the Democratic nomination, and Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey of Minnesota, scheduled to join the race next week.

"I only wish Scoop Jackson and Hubert Humphrey and John Lindsay would come here too, instead of just talking about making a contest of it," Sen. McGovern said.

Other Candidates

Two other Democratic hopefuls, Los Angeles Mayor Samuel F. Forty and Sen. Vance Hartke of Indiana, preceded Sen. McGovern in New Hampshire with the necessary 2,000 signatures and \$500 filing fee. Sen. Muskie is due to file in New Hampshire Thursday.

Besides running in the state's presidential preference contest, Sen. McGovern and Sen. Muskie are entering full slates for the 18 New Hampshire delegates to the Democratic National Convention.

On the Republican side, President Nixon is facing challenges in New Hampshire from conservative Rep. John Ashbrook of Ohio, and liberal Rep. Paul N. McCloskey of California.



TIDINGS OF JOY—Wife of Awami League leader Sheikh Mujibur Rahman (right foreground) and one of her daughters (center background) accepting gifts of flowers from well-wishers in front of their home yesterday in Dacca, after receiving the news of the impending release of Sheikh Mujibur by the Pakistani authorities.

Dacca Celebrates and Awaits The Return of Sheikh Mujibur

(Continued from Page 1)

that Sheikh Mujibur would soon return to East Bengal to arrange for the withdrawal of Indian troops from the region. The broadcast, beamed from the city of Lahore, said the sheikh also would "arrange to take his own family to the entire situation in East Pakistan," United Press International reported.

The initial word of the impending release was received here by short-wave radio from London last night.

Streets Fill Quickly

Bengalis began pouring into the city streets, many of them darkened by a power failure. Children pranced and waved palm fronds, older youths brandished staves in the air and banged them on the roads.

Trucks loaded with shouting youths, sounding on the side panels and engines surged around the intercontinental.

The attraction was the lights of the television crews filming the jubilation. As soon as the lights were switched on, the youngsters switched on, and their shouting took on new steam, only to be switched off just as suddenly as the lights faded.

One teen-ager at the head of a band of about 75 younger children led them through half a dozen rounds of "Down with Peking, Washington, Pind!" (Rawalpindi) and "Fareed Dehl, Dacca, Moscow," summing up the division of powers on the subcontinent as most educated Bengalis see it now.

At the house where Begum Sheikh Mujibur, the sheikh's wife, and her family are staying, the scene was more somber. Begum Mujibur refused to answer newsmen's questions about her emotions when she first heard the news. A relative explained that she had been fasting and was too weak to talk.

The power was off in the house, the same place where Begum Mujibur had been held prisoner by Pakistani troops during the two-week war with India, and a single candle flickered over two portraits of the sheikh on a crowded bureau top.

Surprise at Release

A daughter, Rehana, said she, her mother, brothers and sister were "very happy and very excited about the news. But we cannot believe it. We will not believe it until we see our father with our own eyes and can touch him."

Mujibur, the leader of East Pakistan's Awami League party, was arrested by Pakistani troops on the night of March 25, when the army cracked down on the league's dissident movement in the province.

Mr. Bhutto's announcement that he would release Sheikh Mujibur with no strings attached has surprised some political observers in Dacca. They see it as his giving away his top card in dealing with the Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.

But other observers see Mr. Bhutto's move as a well-thought-out, intended to placate both Bangladesh and India and pave the way to a reasonable settlement.

Meanwhile, the government of Bangladesh has appealed to the world for \$2 billion to help the new nation get on its feet.

The money, said Home Affairs Minister A.H.M. Kamaruzzaman yesterday, would be "gratefully accepted" from any nation offering it, including the United States. Discussing his government's financial position, Mr. Kamaruzzaman said at a press conference, "We have nothing. We have inherited a devastated economy."

Economic Exhaustion

Nine months of bitter fighting have left the new Bengali nation economically and physically exhausted. "I don't know how we will be able to resolve our problems," Mr. Kamaruzzaman admitted.

In Calcutta, Bangladesh eased its visa requirements today, thus clearing the way for foreigners to obtain permission to enter the country for business, relief work, construction and news reporting. Dacca authorities quietly dropped the requirement that foreigners' passports be endorsed by their government specifically for travel in Bangladesh before a visa would be issued.

The American, British, German

and other governments refused to meet this requirement, and the impasse threatened briefly to bar foreigners from entering the new country.

New Delhi Is Silent

NEW DELHI, Jan. 4 (AP)—The Indian government remained silent today on President Bhutto's announcement that Sheikh Mujibur will be released and on his offer to come to New Delhi for peace talks.

Asked about the possibility of peace talks, a government spokesman referred to statements by Prime Minister Gandhi "referring India's hand of friendship."

U.S. Clarifies Its Conditions For a Total Troop Pullout

(Continued from Page 1)

"once again" had "deceived the American people."

"It is simply not true, and the President knows it is not true," the South Dakota senator said, "that our negotiators in Paris have ever discussed with the North Vietnamese the question of total American withdrawal from Indochina in conjunction with the release of our prisoners."

The senator, a contender for the Democratic presidential nomination, declared: "If we set a date for the complete withdrawal of our forces and the cessation of the bombing of Indochina, it would signal the end of support for the Saigon regime, and our troops would be allowed to withdraw safely and our prisoners freed. The North Vietnamese did not reject this approach."

The Communist diplomats in Paris last July 1 presented a seven-point peace plan. Point one called for setting a terminal

date in 1971 for withdrawal of all U.S. and allied troops, the release of all American prisoners, and a cease-fire.

Point two, however, called for ending all American support for the South Vietnamese government of President Nguyen Van Thieu. Talks with Communist negotiators caused Sen. McGovern and others initially to believe that these two points were separable.

On Sept. 16, four days after Sen. McGovern publicly stated that North Vietnam had agreed to separate the two subjects, Hanoi's diplomats publicly changed their terms. North Vietnamese chief delegate in Paris, Xuan Thuy, said that the seven-point plan "forms a whole," a single package.

In private many U.S. officials were relieved, for that all-or-nothing stipulation undercut the claims of administration policy. But the impression the administration now seeks to convey is that it was highly disappointed. Spokesman Warren said yesterday: "There was no movement on the part of the North Vietnamese negotiators. In [U.S.] pressing for clarification, there was intransigence on the other side."

In Paris, where the Vietnam peace talks have been under suspension for a month, the North Vietnamese delegation repeated yesterday that two "fundamental points" (are) closely related to each other—total withdrawal of U.S. forces and cessation of U.S. support for the Saigon government.

Thieves Take Art Worth \$500,000 At Naples Villa

NAPLES, Jan. 4 (AP)—Police said today that thieves took paintings and other art worth \$500,000 in an overnight raid on a Neapolitan palace.

The burglars broke into the 15th-century Villa Belvedere on a hill overlooking Naples.

Police said the loot included a small painting attributed to Fra Angelico and six other paintings by Renaissance artists. Also stolen was a violin by a pupil of Stradivarius, miniatures and archaeological items.

The villa and the art collection belong to Ernesto Rocca, a noted mandolin and violin player.

Mr. Rocca and his wife were staying in their downtown apartment at the time of the theft.

Italian Proposes New Voting Plan

ROME, Jan. 4 (Reuters)—An Italian senator today presented a bill to shorten future presidential elections.

Cesare Merzagora suggested an amendment to the constitution that would allow the election of the candidate with the most votes on the sixth ballot. The constitution now demands a two-thirds majority on the first three ballots and thereafter a simple majority of all votes cast.

Last month, Italy's electors struggled for 16 days before they chose Giovanni Leone as president. There were 23 ballots before he received a majority.

1,200 Doctors Strike At Big Roman Hospital

ROME, Jan. 4 (AP)—Doctors of Rome's largest hospital went on strike today for an indefinite time, leaving all but emergency cases without medical care. The 1,200 doctors were protesting what they called a lack of organization in Policlinico Hospital.

The walkout is similar to strikes last July, August and September which almost emptied the 3,000-bed hospital and caused overcrowding in the city's other hospitals and clinics.

A major dry season offensive

Soviet Rebel's Trial Today; Friends Ask Public Hearing

MOSCOW, Jan. 4 (AP)—The trial of imprisoned dissident Vladimir K. Bukovsky will begin tomorrow in a Moscow People's Court, dissident sources said today.

The sources said the lawyer who will defend Mr. Bukovsky, Vladimir Shvelsky, informed Mr. Bukovsky's mother of the trial date.

Mr. Bukovsky was arrested March 29. He is reportedly charged with "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda." He is known in the West for publishing the alleged Soviet practice of placing political dissenters in insane asylums to silence them.

Public Trial Asked

Nuclear physicist Andrei Sakharov, two other scientists and a writer have sent a letter to the chief prosecutor and the Ministry of Justice asking that Mr. Bukovsky's trial be public, according to friends of Mr. Bukovsky.

Other signers of the letter are theoretical physicist Mikhail Leontovich, Lenin Prize-winning mathematician Igor Shafarevich and writer Alexander Galich, the sources said.

Mr. Galich was expelled last week from the Moscow branch of the Writers' Union because of allegations he tried to persuade Russian Jews to emigrate, sources said.

2 Start Hunger Strike

Meanwhile, two other political dissidents who say they were declared insane because of their political beliefs began a second hunger strike Dec. 28 in a Leningrad mental hospital, reliable sources said.

The men, Viktor Fainberg and Vladimir Borisov, staged an 80-day hunger strike last year protesting the alleged Soviet practice of silencing dissenters by placing them in insane asylums.

They ended the strike June 3 when Mr. Borisov's lawyer promised they would be given the chance to take their cases to court, informants said. The cases have since been obstructed in the court system, they added.

Mr. Bukovsky, 39, a philologist, has spent most of the time since his arrest in Moscow's Lefortovo Prison. However, last fall he was subjected to a psychiatric examination at Moscow's Ershov Institute. A panel of doctors ruled on Nov. 10 that he was sane enough to stand trial.

At first he was unwilling to accept Mr. Shvelsky as his lawyer on the ground that he

did not know him personally, dissident sources said.

Mr. Shvelsky is the lawyer who defended another dissident, Andrei Amalrik, at his trial in November of 1970. Mr. Amalrik was sentenced to three years for "slandering the Soviet Union" in works published abroad. But Moscow's small dissident community has praised Mr. Shvelsky for his staunch defense of Mr. Amalrik.

Solzhenitsyn To Get Nobel Insignia Soon

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 4 (Reuters)—The Swedish Academy said today that it will present the 1970 Nobel literature gold medal and diploma to Soviet author Alexander Solzhenitsyn at a private ceremony in Moscow in the spring.

The decision, announced by academy secretary Karl Ragnar Gierow, ends a long dispute over whether the prize's insignia should be handed over at an official ceremony in the Swedish Embassy in Moscow or privately.

The author, who is in official disgrace and whose works are banned in the Soviet Union, originally declined to accept the prize at the traditional ceremony in Stockholm because he feared he would not be allowed to return to Moscow.

His cash prize, worth \$75,000, has already been paid into a Swiss bank account in Mr. Solzhenitsyn's name.

Yearlong Debate

The issue of where the formal handing over of the gold medal and diploma should take place has been fiercely debated over the past year.

At one point during an exchange of letters, the Soviet author asked the Swedish government whether the Nobel Prize was something to be ashamed of or hidden from the public.

This followed an apparent veto by Stockholm of all mention of an official ceremony.

No official reason was given, but it was felt in the Swedish capital that any official ceremony would cause offense to the Soviet government.

No Date Set

Mr. Gierow said today that he would not be able to announce the date of the private ceremony in Moscow until he heard from Mr. Solzhenitsyn.

He said he had no idea where the ceremony would be held or who would be invited. "That is up to Solzhenitsyn," he said.

He added that he plans to visit Moscow, probably in April or May this year, but has not yet informed the Swedish Foreign Ministry or the Swedish Embassy in Moscow.

AEC to Remodel U.S. Atomic Plant For \$130 Million

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4 (WP)—America's atomic warhead factory at Rocky Flats, Colo., will undergo a \$130-million remodeling to avoid any repetition of the fire that swept the plant in 1969 or the discovery a year ago that the plant grounds were radioactive.

Maj. Gen. Edward B. Giller, assistant general manager for national security at the Atomic Energy Commission, said: "We're bending over backwards to be on the safe side at Rocky Flats."

The AEC will construct a new plutonium recovery and waste treatment plant, which would replace facilities that have been in operation for more than 15 years. In the new plant, the AEC will emphasize increased safety, improved disposal methods and better fire control.

"This building will be designed so that if there's a roaring fire inside," Gen. Giller said, "not a puff of smoke will get out."

There have been two fires at the Rocky Flats plant, the last one on May 11, 1969.

Britons Arrive For Rhodesia Test

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Jan. 4 (AP)—A three-man advance party of a British commission arrived today to prepare for testing of Rhodesian public opinion about the Anglo-Rhodesian settlement proposals.

A backdrop to its arrival was increasing concern among the former British colony's 200,000 whites that many of the five million Africans will reject the proposals.

Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith has stated that if the settlement proposals are rejected, his government will return to the international status of illegality and the trade embargo that this country has encountered since its unilateral declaration of independence in 1965.

Viet Cong Ambush U.S. Patrol, Kill GI, Down 4 Rescue Choppers

(Continued from Page 1)

swept across the Plaine des Jarres last month and also captured much of the Boeings Plateau, in the south, giving the Communists wider areas of operation for their Ho Chi Minh Trail supply network into Cambodia and South Vietnam.

At least two of the helicopters were so badly damaged that they were carried out by large Chinook helicopters.

The U.S. Command reported Communist strikes in the Central Highlands, where intelligence sources say a major confrontation is building up, and in the Cambodian border region, but the major Communist successes appeared to be in Laos.

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He added that he plans to visit Moscow, probably in April or May this year, but has not yet informed the Swedish Foreign Ministry or the Swedish Embassy in Moscow.

Biggest Prizes Ever for Chess

(Continued from Page 1)

ing style of play of the 25-year-old chess school dropout from Brooklyn, N.Y., have made him a hero in many countries.

France's bid was for \$50,000 cash guaranteed, plus 5 percent of a possibly vast gross income from television and film rights, admissions in a Paris auditorium, souvenirs and worldwide travel packages for chess fans, including air fares to Paris, hotels and tickets to the matches, which could continue for more than two months.

Other cash bids included Greece, \$52,000; Switzerland, \$60,000; Zagreb, Yugoslavia, \$70,000; Canada, \$75,000; the Netherlands, \$80,000; Brazil, \$80,000; West Germany, \$92,000; USSR, \$100,000; and Japan, \$100,000.

Of the total, 71 1/2 percent goes to the winner and 28 1/2 percent to the loser.

In addition to the prizes, each bid included expense guarantees for eight people—the two players, each with two aides from his own country, an arbiter and an assistant arbiter.

WEATHER

ALABAMA... 0 5 Very cloudy

ALASKA... 15 20 Overcast

ANAKA... 0 20 Partly cloudy

ARIZONA... 25 30 Clear

ARKANSAS... 10 15 Partly cloudy

BALTIMORE... 45 50 Cloudy

BOSTON... 10 15 Partly cloudy

BUFFALO... 10 15 Partly cloudy

CHICAGO... 10 15 Partly cloudy

CINCINNATI... 10 15 Partly cloudy

CLEVELAND... 10 15 Partly cloudy

DALLAS... 10 15 Partly cloudy

DENVER... 10 15 Partly cloudy

DETROIT... 10 15 Partly cloudy

HOUSTON... 10 15 Partly cloudy

KANSAS... 10 15 Partly cloudy

LOS ANGELES... 10 15 Partly cloudy

MEMPHIS... 10 15 Partly cloudy

MILWAUKEE... 10 15 Partly cloudy

MINNEAPOLIS... 10 15 Partly cloudy

MOBILE... 10 15 Partly cloudy

MONTREAL... 10 15 Partly cloudy

MOSCOW... 10 15 Partly cloudy

NEW YORK... 10 15 Partly cloudy

OSAKA... 10 15 Partly cloudy

PARIS... 10 15 Partly cloudy

PHOENIX... 10 15 Partly cloudy

PITTSBURGH... 10 15 Partly cloudy

PORTLAND... 10 15 Partly cloudy

RICHMOND... 10 15 Partly cloudy

SAN FRANCISCO... 10 15 Partly cloudy

SEATTLE... 10 15 Partly cloudy

SPRINGFIELD... 10 15 Partly cloudy

ST. LOUIS... 10 15 Partly cloudy

TAMPA... 10 15 Partly cloudy

WASHINGTON... 10 15 Partly cloudy

WICHITA... 10 15 Partly cloudy

YOKOHAMA... 10 15 Partly cloudy

Other cities... 10 15 Partly cloudy

U.S. Canadian temperatures as of 1700 GMT, others as 1200 GMT

Controversial BBC Program On Ulster Goes on TV Tonight

By Bernard D. Nossiter

LONDON, Jan. 4 (WP)—Despite stiff opposition from

Answers Critics of Arms Levels

Pentagon Aide Asserts U.S. Is Second to None in Power

By George C. Wilson

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4 (UPI)—The United States is "second to none with respect to overall military power," an aide to Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird said yesterday. He was responding to the American Security Council's drive to convince the American people that China and the Soviet Union are overtaking them in armed strength.

U.S. Appeals Leftists' Suit On GI 'Spies'

By Fred P. Graham

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4 (UPI)—The Justice Department asked the Supreme Court yesterday to throw out a suit by political radicals and anti-war groups which seeks to curb Army surveillance of civilian political activities.

In a brief filed by Solicitor General Erwin N. Griswold, the government asserted that the courts should leave it to the executive branch and to Congress to keep military intelligence units in check.

Mr. Griswold asked the Supreme Court to overturn a lower court's holding that the disloyalty plan, which was the subject of a Supreme Court decision last year, was unconstitutional and that the Army's surveillance of civilians was unconstitutional.

1,000 Agents Involved
The suit grew out of revelations in the press that some 1,000 Army and other government intelligence agents in 300 offices across the country had kept tabs on such diverse civilian organizations as civil rights groups, church groups and Earth Day observers.

Mr. Tatum, executive director of the Central Committee for Consenting Objectors, and other individuals and groups filed suit in the Federal District Court in Washington, charging that the surveillance was having a "chilling effect" upon civilians' free political expression, in violation of the First Amendment's free-speech guarantee.

The U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia ruled that they were entitled to a trial to prove, if they could, that the Army's surveillance was unconstitutional and should be halted by a court order. The Justice Department headed off an immediate trial by appealing yesterday to the Supreme Court.

'Generalized' Dispute
In the brief filed yesterday, Mr. Griswold insisted that the suit represented "generalized grievances" against a government policy and should not be heard by a court.

He said that the dispute presents no "case or controversy" for the courts to hear, as required by the Constitution, because there is no specific dispute between these plaintiffs and the government.

He added that the political activists who brought the suit lack standing to challenge the surveillance because they admit that their future plans for demonstrations and dissent will not be "chilled" by the Army's activities.

Loot in Robbery At N.Y. Hotel May Total \$5 Million
NEW YORK, Jan. 4 (AP)—Police say the loot from a smash-up professional New Year weekend robbery at the Hotel Pierre totals well over \$4 million and unofficial estimates of the haul were running as much as five times that.

Gabriele Lagerwall, the socialist wife of a Swiss citizen, was apparently among the biggest losers when the gang tied up several hotel employees and ransacked 47 safe deposit boxes early Sunday morning. Police said she lost \$500,000 in jewelry, partly insured.

There was no progress reported in the investigation. Police Commissioner Patrick V. Murphy called "one of the biggest robberies in the city's history."

The New York Daily News said investigators believe the gang may be the same one that hit the Harbor Island Spa, a Miami Beach resort hotel, for \$2 million in cash and jewelry on March 31, 1969.

Police had already said the gang's loot and methods matched those of the bandits who took \$15,000 in cash and an undetermined amount of jewelry early Christmas morning from the Drake Hotel on Park Avenue.

Nader's New Survey Will Focus On What's Done Right in the U.S.
WASHINGTON, Jan. 4 (UPI)—A Ralph Nader organization that has focused on things that are done wrong is starting a two-year survey of things that are done right.

The survey is intended to show how many institutions and individuals have dealt effectively with many nationwide problems, even though their solutions have not been adopted on a broad scale.

"The guideline will be, 'If it can be done here, why not elsewhere?'" Mr. Nader said. The country has far more solutions available than are being applied, Mr. Nader said. "Inventories are needed of successful problem-solvers or justice-doers in our society to illustrate what can be done."

The Center for the Study of Responsive Law will concentrate on four major areas of American life—government, business, labor and citizenship—and will seek models of exceptional performance such as fair and uncorrupted court systems, exceptional equality of opportunity for employees, and individual efforts to overcome apathy and corruption.



HONOR STUDENT—19-year-old Mayor Jody Smith (center) presiding at first council meeting Monday in Ayshire, Iowa. Hats and coats were worn because town hall was not heated. The beer box in the foreground was used to store town records.

Nixon Sees Bright Future for Youngest U.S. Mayor, 19

AYRSHIRE, Iowa, Jan. 4 (AP).

The youngest mayor in the United States was inaugurated here yesterday shortly after he received a congratulatory telephone call from President Nixon.

Jody Smith, 19, was waiting in the Town Council chambers for the ceremony to begin when his father said he had to come home quickly. The youthful politician

hurried home and received Mr. Nixon's call. "He congratulated me and said he was sure I would do a good job," young Smith said later.

"He said he knew I drove a school bus and asked me what else I did. I told him I referee basketball and baseball. Then he asked if I ever play."

The teen-ager said he told the President: "No, I'm too clumsy." Mr. Smith, a student at Iowa

Lakes Community College in Emmetsburg, defeated E.B. Swanson, who had been mayor for eight years, by getting 83 votes to the incumbent's 35 in the Nov. 2 election in this community of 598.

Mr. Smith is not the only 19-year-old mayor in the country. Another is Ronald Hooker of Newcomerstown, Ohio. A check of birthdays showed that the Iowa youth is more than four months younger.

Ellsberg, Russo Plead Not Guilty
LOS ANGELES, Jan. 4 (UPI)—The two principal figures in the Pentagon Papers case, Daniel Ellsberg, 40, and Anthony Russo, 35, pleaded not guilty today to charges of conspiracy and illegal handling of the secret study of the Vietnam war.

Judge Matthew Byrne set March 7 as the date for both men to be tried by a jury in District Court.

Under an expanded indictment issued against the two men on Dec. 30, Mr. Ellsberg is charged with stealing, receiving, concealing and conveying the documents and Mr. Russo with receiving and retaining them.

The two worked in 1969 at the Rand Corp., a research organization based in Santa Barbara, Calif., that does studies for the Pentagon. The federal indictment charges that the documents were stolen from the Defense Department.

Mr. Russo's plea was entered for him this morning by Judge Byrne. Mr. Russo's lawyer, Michael Balaban, said that since Mr. Russo had been granted immunity to testify to a federal grand jury about how the documents were obtained, there were serious doubts whether he could be prosecuted.

Lawyer Asks Delay
Mr. Ellsberg's lawyer, Leonard Boudin, asked for the trial to be scheduled after May 1 because he said he is also a defense lawyer in another case.

But Judge Byrne set the March 7 date and said he hoped he would be able to complete the Pentagon Papers trial before Mr. Boudin's other case opened.

Lawyers for Mr. Russo and Mr. Ellsberg said they expected the trial to last three months.

Mr. Ellsberg has said that he made the Pentagon study available to the press early last summer and that he hopes to use his trial as a forum to protest the war.

Vietnamese Comments
NEW YORK, Jan. 4 (UPI)—Vu Van Thai, the former South Vietnamese diplomat who was named last week as a co-conspirator with Mr. Ellsberg in the disclosure of the Pentagon Papers, said yesterday that he and Mr. Ellsberg had met "in the context of his activities concerning Vietnam" and had been "friends for a long time."

Mr. Thai, who is now in Dakar, Senegal, as a consultant for the United Nations development program, told an interviewer there that he was "completely unaware of the nature of the charges" against him.

The former South Vietnamese ambassador to the United States was not charged in the U.S. indictment.

"I used to be in the service of Vietnam but now I am in the international civil service and no longer concern myself with Vietnam," he said.

Mills Ailing, Won't Go To Brussels With Panel
WASHINGTON, Jan. 4 (UPI)—House Ways and Means Committee chairman Wilbur Mills is not going to Brussels with a panel of other members of his committee when they leave tomorrow for a meeting in Brussels with Common Market officials, his office announced.

The office said Rep. Mills, D-Ark., has had a muscular problem in his back for the last three weeks. He is resting at his home in Kenilworth, Ark., but is expected to return to Washington when Congress convenes Jan. 16.

The committee delegation will now be headed by Rep. Al Ullman of Oregon, the ranking Democrat on the committee after Rep. Mills.

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The former South Vietnamese ambassador to the United States was not charged in the U.S. indictment.

"I used to be in the service of Vietnam but now I am in the international civil service and no longer concern myself with Vietnam," he said.

Mills Ailing, Won't Go To Brussels With Panel
WASHINGTON, Jan. 4 (UPI)—House Ways and Means Committee chairman Wilbur Mills is not going to Brussels with a panel of other members of his committee when they leave tomorrow for a meeting in Brussels with Common Market officials, his office announced.

The office said Rep. Mills, D-Ark., has had a muscular problem in his back for the last three weeks. He is resting at his home in Kenilworth, Ark., but is expected to return to Washington when Congress convenes Jan. 16.

The committee delegation will now be headed by Rep. Al Ullman of Oregon, the ranking Democrat on the committee after Rep. Mills.

Aspirin Claims Bring Suit
DETROIT, Jan. 4 (AP)—A \$15-million suit has been filed in U.S. District Court charging the makers of Bayer aspirin, the American Medical Association and the American Broadcasting Co. with conspiring to deceive the public with false advertising claims.

Also named as defendants were Detroit television station WXYZ and an unidentified advertising agency.

The AMA is charged with publishing false claims that Bayer aspirin is superior to other, less expensive brands of aspirin. The suit was filed yesterday on behalf of all aspirin users by attorney John Toomey of Ann Arbor, Mich.

Lakes Community College in Emmetsburg, defeated E.B. Swanson, who had been mayor for eight years, by getting 83 votes to the incumbent's 35 in the Nov. 2 election in this community of 598.

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SUN AND FUN THE WHOLE YEAR ROUND!

'Cool Is to Inform the Public' News Unit's Officers Accept 'Backgrounders'

By Carroll Kilpatrick

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4 (UPI)—The officers of the White House Correspondents' Association approved a set of principles yesterday accepting the "background" briefing as an essential news-gathering device that should be respected.

The statement said that whenever information is obtainable in no other way, "it is in a reporter's professional interest to accept it on that [background] basis, but with the understanding between reporter and news source that the goal is to inform the public, and not to promote the interest of any arm of the government."

The officers of the association issued the statement without consultation with the association's large membership.

The issue of the "background" has been hotly debated among Washington newsmen since The Washington Post disclosed last month that Henry A. Kissinger, assistant to the President for national security affairs, was the source of a "background" warning to the Soviet Union.

Nixon Visit to Russia
Mr. Kissinger told five "pool" reporters aboard President Nixon's plane that the President might cancel his planned visit to the Soviet Union if it did not discourage India from attacking Pakistan.

Commenting on the statement by the officers of the correspondents' association, Benjamin C. Bradlee, executive editor of The Washington Post, said he continued to think the "background" has been "perverted from whatever purposes it once had. We think it is a deception."

The statement by the association officers said, "The goal of the WHCA is to promote the flow of information from government officials in ways that such information can be attributed, in quotation marks, to the news source by name."

"However, the WHCA recognizes it as a fact of life, not only in Washington but in most major capitals, that on occasions officials will speak more frankly and provide more information on a 'background' basis than when they know they are to be identified."

"But the WHCA feels strongly that the government has an obligation not to misuse the 'background' device in an effort to 'use' reporters to the government's own advantage and evade its responsibility to stand behind what it says."

Bradlee flatly disagrees. Mr. Bradlee said he "flatly disagreed" that it is in the reporter's interest to accept information on a background basis.

"It is not compatible with the goal of informing the public," he said. "By relying on the background, reporters become a party to a conspiracy with the government to deny information to the reader."

In what was apparently a rebuke to The Post for breaking the rules regarding the Kissinger

background, the WHCA statement said: "There is absolutely no question but that any news organization which accepts information on a 'background' basis, either directly or from a report by a group of reporters, or 'pool,' or other 'fill-in' must abide by the rules under which the information was obtained."

Independently Known
Mr. Bradlee said that the issue of a "pool" report is a separate problem, and he chose not to honor the last pool when it became independently known on

the record that Kissinger usually files on the President's plane as representatives of the other traveling reporters.

The pool's chief purpose is to report to other reporters on any changes in the President's schedule or to accept any announcement he might wish to make in flight.

The correspondents' association said that pool reports should not be used until made available to all those on a particular assignment.

Increasing Blacks' Chances
Federal Court Reapportions Alabama Legislature for 1974

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 4 (AP)—A three-judge federal court yesterday ordered the reapportionment of the Alabama Legislature, increasing the likelihood of black lawmakers being elected to the House and possibly the Senate.

The ruling came in a complex case that started more than 10 years ago and led to a 1964 Supreme Court ruling that both houses of state legislatures must be apportioned on a population basis.

The plan, ordered into effect with the 1974 general election, reapportioned the House into 105 single-member districts. The Senate is redrawn into 35 districts, with each consisting of three House districts.

The detailed order issued by Circuit Judge Richard T. Rives and District Judges Frank M. Johnson Jr. and Daniel H. Tamm, creates the possibility of the black legislators being elected by allowing them to run in predominantly Negro districts.

In the past, representatives of those districts were voted on in county-wide balloting, and blacks charged that it was virtually impossible to elect their candidates from predominantly white counties.

The present legislature includes two blacks—Rep. Fred Gray and Rep. Tom Reed of Macon County—the first two Negro lawmakers in Alabama since the Reconstruction era.

The plan adopted by the court is the one proposed by the plaintiffs who filed the original suit. The one point the judges rejected was the request for new elections this year, in mid-term.

Suit Filed in 1961
The original suit was filed in 1961 by a group of Birmingham, Ala., residents who sought reapportionment on the ground that cities had less representation in the legislature than rural areas.

After the Supreme Court ruling, the case was sent to the federal district court for implementation. The court reapportioned the legislature, but retained jurisdiction until the 1970 census.

In the interim, the legislature reapportioned itself, adopting a plan later amended by the court. Yesterday's order was handed down after the House and Senate failed to meet another ultimatum to reapportion.

To assure that reapportionment will be implemented with the 1974 general election, the court ordered each state to file in Alabama to file a progress report with the state attorney general in six months. The attorney general was ordered to compile the results and report to the court by Sept. 1, 1972.

The plan offered by the plaintiffs and agreed on by the court sets up House districts that cut across county lines and portions of two and sometimes three counties in the same district. The 105 districts are one less than the present 106. The Senate's membership will remain at 35.

Mrs. Nixon Goes Native in Liberia
MONROVIA, Liberia, Jan. 4 (AP)—Mrs. Richard M. Nixon, sporting native dress with bouffant hair, stepped out to tribal dances today as she watched dancing girls with painted bodies and bare breasts.

It was a sharp switch from the American-style festivities that have marked much of the inauguration of President William Tolbert.

Mrs. Nixon wore the tribal African attire as costumed native dancers, singers and drummers entertained the U.S. delegation. About 150 men, women and children from all of the nation's tribes provided the show at the executive mansion on the final day of the U.S. First Lady's three-day visit to this West African republic.

During eight subsequent flights before the plane was taken out of service, it stopped in Miami, West Palm Beach, Tampa and Orlando, Fla., Dayton and Columbus, Ohio; Louisville and Chicago, Ill.; and New York.

John Davis, director of the AEC office in Atlanta, said that while checks of the plane showed "considerable contamination" in the baggage compartment, "the passenger compartment was basically clean."

There was some radiation which came up from the baggage compartment, but from the amount of time passengers would be sitting on the plane, it would pose no health hazard," Mr. Davis said. The plane can carry 96 persons.

Dr. Nayfield said that first checks by health teams showed even less contamination than clothing bags and a runway at West Palm Beach. Health officials were roping off concourse areas in other Florida airports to check for radioactivity.

Senator's Ex-Aide Gets 18 Months
NEW YORK, Jan. 4 (AP)—Robert T. Carson, former aide to Sen. Hiram L. Fong, R-Hawaii, was sentenced today to 18 months in jail and fined \$5,000 on his bribery-conspiracy and perjury conviction in U.S. District Court last November.

Carson, 65, former president of the Honolulu Stock Exchange, was visibly shaken during the sentencing by Judge Marvin E. Frankel.

A former chairman of the Republican party in Honolulu, Carson joined Sen. Fong's staff in 1961. He was suspended as the senator's aide when charges of wrongdoing came to light.

Seoul Fire's 162d Victim
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Sheikh Mujibur's Future

It is rather curious that, with all the thousands who were killed in East Pakistan, Sheikh Mujibur Rahman should still be alive. And not only that, but should be, apparently, on the verge of unconditional release from Pakistani imprisonment, with every prospect of heading the government of Bangladesh.

Sheikh Mujibur was undoubtedly a potent political force in pre-independence East Pakistan. But he was also a symbol—and that may be more important. Prime Minister Indira Gandhi made his release a primary consideration in the diplomacy which preceded the brief war, just as his arrest by former President Yahya Khan signalled the beginning of the bloody repressions in East Pakistan. And it is clear that there are elements in Pakistan who hope that the sheikh will provide a link between Pakistan and Bangladesh on his return among the Bengalis.

As for the Bangladesh, Sheikh Mujibur's role as head of the Awami League, which swept East Pakistan in the last elections there, would inevitably make him a figure of supreme importance in the new state.

This importance is enormously enhanced by the symbolic values attached to him by his imprisonment as well as by the solicitous attentions of both Pakistan and India.

Sheikh Mujibur's problem will be to live up to the hopes that have become attached to his name. As political leader of Bangladesh he would have to attempt to solve the tremendous difficulties—economic, political, social and religious—which afflict that region. And in external relations, he has a very large debt to India, which could conflict with any impulses he may have as a Moslem and a Pakistani.

It is not impossible that Sheikh Mujibur's release will be delayed until President Bhutto has tested further the possibility of holding him a bit longer, as hostage for some concessions by India. But the announcement that Mujibur would be released unconditionally has diminished this possibility sharply. It would seem that the sheikh will shortly be transported back to Dacca, and that the real impediments to his future lie in his ability to cope with the thronging dilemmas of his creation: Bangladesh.

Questions for Nixon

Mr. Nixon said Sunday night on television, in effect, that he will continue to bomb North Vietnam in the hope that it will cave in and release our POWs; that if Hanoi does not cave in by next November, he will offer a total American withdrawal in return for release of POWs; and that if Hanoi rejects this offer he will publish the record of negotiations and try to make the best of it. If we have read it right, this is an incredibly cynical policy.

First, the bombing: The President's defense of the latest spree was transparent. He said the enemy had stepped up infiltration. (Mr. Laird, just last week, claimed only that an infiltration road had been built—and that a year ago.) He said the enemy had shelled Saigon on Dec. 19. (There was a two-rocket salvo.) Invoking the Johnson bombing-halt "understanding" he himself had specifically repudiated in December 1970, he said Hanoi had fired on reconnaissance planes in violation of it. Although bad weather forced some pilots back last week for fear of hitting the wrong targets, and the same bad weather has delayed assessment of the damage, Mr. Nixon insisted that only military targets were hit and that "the results have been very, very effective."

In fact, every past survey has found that bombing North Vietnam stiffened morale and interrupted the flow of supplies southward only minimally, if at all. Why, then, does Mr. Nixon bomb? Could would have had him concede that American opinion and South Vietnamese caution prohibit more "time buying" forays of the sort made into Cambodia in 1970 and into Laos in 1971; therefore, to keep pressure on Hanoi while American ground troops are being withdrawn, he sees no other alternative. What he did say was that if Hanoi wants the American role in the war to end, it will have to negotiate or face more bombing (and a residual American force of from 25,000 to 30,000 troops indefinitely). "Does the enemy want the United States to withdraw from Vietnam, or doesn't it?" In other words, the old and thoroughly discredited thumb-screw.

And what about negotiation? Mr. Nixon was asked whether the United States had offered to set a withdrawal date in return for release of all POWs; although the administration has in the past devised this concept, the President himself acknowledged Sunday night that it is the core negotiating issue. At first, Mr. Nixon dodged a direct answer, replying that a "United States senator" (McGovern) had inquired and Hanoi had said "no deal." Later, however, in a response reiterated by the White House Monday, he confirmed he had not made such an offer. "I would say this, looking to the future," he said, "that when we come down to the end, as far as our own involvement in Vietnam is concerned, the question of

whether or not they will return our prisoners in exchange for a total American withdrawal is one they will have a chance to answer." In other words, he is willing to make the offer—but not now.

The key question, of course, is when—and why not now? Mr. Nixon denied that he had "delayed the ending of the war until the election year," but the suspicion does not evaporate so easily. He has told us he expects that the man elected in 1972 won't even get a majority of the vote, so why would he jeopardize his own re-election in a tight race by letting the war run on? For that matter, why would he let the war run on that much longer, to November? The evident answer to that—or at least, the only one we can imagine—is to give Saigon more time to be ready to fight on alone. To be sure, fewer and fewer Americans believe that the POWs should remain captives longer for the benefit of President Thieu, which may explain why the President said nothing Sunday night about the fate of the Saigon government, leaving comment on this sensitive matter to a press aide, a day later.

If this is not how Mr. Nixon plans to end the war—by an arbitrary decision that Saigon can finally "hack it," keyed to a total withdrawal prisoner release offer—then how in heaven's name does he intend to end the war? In truth, there is no other way. Vietnamese have been fighting for 40-odd years to kick foreigners out of Vietnam—first the Japanese, then the French, now the Americans. Is there a single rational observer who believes that they will relinquish their ace, the prisoners, before they are assured of success? Mr. Nixon can bomb and bomb and bomb, the way Mr. Johnson bombed and bombed, and with, we would suspect, about the same results, in terms of encouraging the North Vietnamese to "leave their neighbors alone." In fact, the record is so abundantly clear on this point, in the Pentagon Papers and elsewhere, that it is an insult to the intelligence, if not the integrity, of the President and Dr. Kissinger not to look elsewhere for an honest explanation of our current war policy.

The place to look, we would judge, is in the administration's private estimate of what would happen to the morale and to the military security of the South Vietnamese if we were to offer today the deal which the President is so plainly prepared to make once we have worked our way down, by steady withdrawals, to a modest residual force. We are, in other words, buying time for President Thieu when what we ought to be saying is that we have already bought him—with the lives of our men, by the tens of thousands, and by our wounded in the hundreds of thousands, and by our money in the billions—fully as much time as he is entitled to by any fair and reasonable test.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

The Rhodesian Commission

The Pearce Commission, which is supposed to test the "acceptability" of the proposed settlement to the African population, is no better equipped to do so than would have been a posse of UN returning officers. Honest though all its members undoubtedly are, they will find what they are looking for, since the vast majority of Rhodesian Africans are unlikely to have any views to offer them on the matter.

But if their report is to have any value at all, it will depend on the authority they are able to give to it. A team composed almost entirely of past and present government officers, all white, seems to hark back to the vanished age of colonial paternalism. If no African was invited to join it, an important propaganda point was missed; if none accepted, the implications are even more disturbing.

—From the Sunday Telegraph (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

January 5, 1907
NEW YORK—Although completely unconfirmed, a disturbing rumor has come to our attention. It seems the Mail and the Express have private advices from Jacksonville, Fla., that Mr. Stephen Crane, the novelist, a passenger on the Commodore, acting as correspondent of a morning newspaper, was drowned on Friday night while trying to reach the shore with the shipper, Captain Murphy. Rescue operations continue.

Fifty Years Ago

January 5, 1932
CARSON CITY, Nevada—The divorce case of Mary Pickford was the worst of its kind in the state and should be the last of its kind, Attorney General Fowler declared in closing his brief to have the divorce granted Mary from Owen Moore set aside. "No language can be found in any law that can be tortured into giving an excuse for the untruthful testimony of the respondent and the decree awarded her," he said.



The New U.S. Asia Policy: II

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS—The only two capitals with significant diplomatic leverage on Hanoi's policy are Moscow and Peking. For a long time U.S. diplomacy sought to prevail upon Russia to bring its influence to bear in order to produce what Washington would term an acceptable Indo-China settlement. Having failed, American hopes now turn to China.

This appears to be one important aspect of the new U.S. Asia policy. In 1967-68, the Johnson administration hoped Soviet pressure would help produce a negotiated compromise and Moscow played a role in bringing Hanoi and the Viet Cong to the Paris peace talks. But Washington has felt disappointed since then. Russian aid to North Vietnam, above all by sea, has increased substantially. Moreover, the Kremlin indicates a desire to form a ring of pro-Soviet states in Southeast Asia, replacing U.S. influence there in order to squeeze China.

Suspicion

Soviet authority in Hanoi mounted, at China's expense, as North Vietnam came to rely on the USSR for 80 percent of its arms. The trend accelerated after Ho Chi Minh's death. It was helped by traditional suspicion of all Chinese regimes by all Vietnamese regimes.

Glorious for wholly different reasons, U.S. policy and Chinese policy toward one another have been characterized by a desire to prevent Southeast Asia from becoming a Soviet sphere of influence. China and America could disagree on virtually everything else but they agreed on this fundamental.

While Washington and Peking were in secret combat prior to President Thieu's visit, a struggle for the succession to old Mao Tse-tung was under way. At least one faction favored the favored friendship with Moscow. When this faction was defeated and the group led by Chou En-lai took over, the fading Mao, a new opportunity was presented to Washington.

President Nixon began exploring avenues to China in 1969 while the United States was still hoping Moscow might spur Hanoi to negotiate. But as time

went on—and especially as Chou's star rose—a new approach developed for, in a sense, both Nixon and Chou are in the same boat. Their joint policies seeking an Asian power balance for the 1970s rely upon each other.

This reality may embarrass both of them but it is inescapable. Washington once sought to attract India into an Indo-China role at least as far east as Cambodia, where there had been historic Indian cultural contacts. But even then, when our relations with India were good, today, India showed no interest. And Moscow's subsequent concern with peace in the area proved limited—from an American viewpoint.

Nixon caught a lot of flak from American and foreign critics for his awkwardly expressed pro-Pakistan bias during the recent Indian war. Official rhetoric was intransigent but Washington was fully aware that India could help us in Indo-China and Russia wouldn't. Moreover, for reasons explained in a previous column, Soviet weight was already massive in New Delhi. One can only deduce that all these factors together persuaded the President to take a short-range beating on Pakistan in order to further his long-range goal of seeking a compromise Indo-China peace, thus refurbishing his position at home and abroad.

Policy Shifts

Emphasis on China as a potential friend required several shifts in U.S. policy. The old tie to Taiwan has become considerably frayed. SEATO is gone—without France, out East Pakistan (Pakistan's link to Southeast Asia) is independent, and Australia contemplating a new look.

Obviously Peking isn't going to ostracize Hanoi just because Nixon is coming. Nevertheless, while North Vietnam depends primarily on Russia for weapons, it relies on China for food. North Vietnam is short of rice and this condition has worsened since last year's disastrous floods. If there is delay in Chinese grain shipments, Hanoi's military operations could be affected. The rice peddlers of South Vietnam's delta were out of following campaigns there and in Cambodia.

No outsider can judge how much these factors were weighed in making the decision to bomb North Vietnam temporarily again or to stall resumption of Paris peace talks until Hanoi settles down to business instead of propaganda. Washington has deceived itself before but the novel feature is that Peking limited itself to mild protests according to its own scale of obsequy. How much significance should be attributed to this?

More than that, the Anderson papers suggest the extent to which the government can, and does, mislead the public in the pursuit of what the President and his advisers may decide is the national interest. They show again the abundant use of security classification to keep the public in ignorance. And they demonstrate that publication is one of the few remaining checks on the foreign policy powers of the imperial presidency.

The papers make one thing perfectly clear—that President Nixon, with the aid of Dr. Henry A. Kissinger, set out deliberately to put the United States into a position of support for Pakistan at whatever cost. "We are not trying to be overbroad," said Kissinger to high administration officials.

Overlooked

That might have been a proper course for a nation opposing, say, Hitler's expansionism. In the complex situation on the Indian subcontinent, Pakistan's obvious weakness—if nothing else—made self-defeating a policy of all-out opposition to India. That the

Tough Contests Forecast A Hard Election Year

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON—'Tis the season for declaring presidential candidacies. And the rich crop of announcements makes two things clear.

There is going to be a tough contest for the Democratic nomination. There is also going to be a tough contest for the general election in November.

On the Democratic side, Sen. Edmund Muskie looks to be way ahead. He has presidential status, a strong appeal to independent voters and a strong organization. He offers Mr. Nixon less of a target than any other Democrat. He holds the middle position on the issues, and if he can win the early primaries he will be home free.

But can he win the primaries? The one weakness of the Muskie operation is the senator's ability as a campaigner. Those who have trailed him around find that he cannot turn on a crowd, that he tends to tire, that he does not ease up for small occasions, or rise to big ones. Head to head with Mr. Nixon, the senator shows to great advantage. But until he gets the nomination, Sen. Muskie has to be accounted vulnerable to strong Democratic campaigners.

Appeal of Lindsay

Two of these are in the race for sure. One is the mayor of New York, John Lindsay, an appealing figure of great magnitude, tireless in energy, unshakable in self-confidence, and with a strong case to make. He has the money and the public relations know-how to get the case across.

To be sure, Mayor Lindsay has innumerable troubles too. He is a Democrat of recent vintage. His argument that the country needs to loosen the centers of authority is dubious—the more so since it comes from a man who blew the fix in New York and then didn't know what to put in its place. In the end, these liabilities will probably deny Mayor Lindsay the nomination. But nobody should imagine that he will not make a strong race.

Then, of course, there is Sen. Hubert Humphrey. He is also not without liabilities. He is a veteran of the political wars, and close up, at least, he looks to be past his prime—an old model.

But Sen. Humphrey has plenty of friends all over the country and money enough to go the distance. The latest Gallup Poll shows him far more popular than Sen. Muskie. He has a new organization more efficient than in his previous campaign efforts.

Moreover, he is a truly great campaigner, tried and tested and with an unrivaled love of the political game. The campaign he ran in 1968, considering the enormous

handicap, has to rank as one of the most phenomenal in American history. In the end, the Democratic choice will probably be between Sen. Humphrey and Sen. Muskie.

On the Republican side, President Nixon has the nomination locked up. The challenge in the New Hampshire primary from Rep. Pete McCloskey on the progressive side of the party and from Rep. John Ashbrook on the conservative side should help him if anything. They will raise interest in the campaign, and show that Mr. Nixon is a centrist.

As to the fall election, Mr. Nixon now has the momentum of events. He will be widely acknowledged as President on two occasions rich with drama. There will be the China visit in February and the Moscow visit in May, probably accompanied by the signing of an agreement limiting strategic arms, which Mr. Nixon is sure to sell historic. Perhaps even right up to the polls, he has a further chance to improve his standing by the choice of a vice-president. If the polls show him doing nicely, he can go again with Agnew—a comfortable choice for Mr. Nixon and the Republican party. If the polls show him in trouble, the President can pick a more illustrious running mate. Secretary of the Treasury, John Connally is a particularly likely choice in that event. The recent monetary negotiations showed that Mr. Nixon can, as many doubted, handle him with ease.

Not Popular

Still there is a central fact that will not lie down. Mr. Nixon is not a popular President. Not a man to warm the cockles of the electorate's heart. His share in the national vote, in the polls, in the 1968 election, does not go over the 50 percent mark. And he is particularly unpopular among young voters, who are an important factor this year, and in the most populous states.

Furthermore, the course of events during the coming year may not be at all rosy. The arm agreement with the Russians is almost sure to be only half a loaf. The China trip will probably have as its main effect a dispelling of the illusion that somehow the Vietnam war can be settled by Peking. The war is apt to continue with mounting intensity around election time. And while the economy as a whole seems to be picking up, unemployment, which appears to be the crucial figure, is falling very slowly.

In these circumstances, the 1972 election is apt to be what most recent presidential elections, unskewed by a dramatic personality have been. That is, very, very close.

The Anderson Papers

By Tom Wicker

NEW YORK—The remarkable series of documentary excerpts now being published by the columnist Jack Anderson is a public service of the first order. Since the authenticity of these documents has not been denied by an obviously disinterested White House, they provide a valuable glimpse into the making of policy—in this case, a policy that to many Americans seems disastrous.

More than that, the Anderson papers suggest the extent to which the government can, and does, mislead the public in the pursuit of what the President and his advisers may decide is the national interest. They show again the abundant use of security classification to keep the public in ignorance. And they demonstrate that publication is one of the few remaining checks on the foreign policy powers of the imperial presidency.

The papers make one thing perfectly clear—that President Nixon, with the aid of Dr. Henry A. Kissinger, set out deliberately to put the United States into a position of support for Pakistan at whatever cost. "We are not trying to be overbroad," said Kissinger to high administration officials.

That might have been a proper course for a nation opposing, say, Hitler's expansionism. In the complex situation on the Indian subcontinent, Pakistan's obvious weakness—if nothing else—made self-defeating a policy of all-out opposition to India. That the

brutal excesses of Pakistani repression of the Bengalis were overlooked, to the point where all aid to India was to be suspended while clandestine means of arming the Pakistanis were sought, is simply repugnant to the American conscience—or ought to be.

Besides, nobody in Washington bothered to make clear to the public that Washington was not being "overbroad." Thus, its condemnation of India's somewhat more like a considered, fair analysis than a deliberate, purposeful policy; and that is the kind of swampy ground in which credibility gaps are dug.

That is even more true of the instance documented by Anderson in which Kissinger and others sought to transfer to Pakistan arms already delivered to Jordan while maintaining the public posture that arms were not being supplied to either participant in the war. That is entirely worthy of the men who brought you "re-inforced protective reaction."

So was the public pretense that an American carrier task force in the Bay of Bengal was there to evacuate threatened Americans, if it is true (as alleged in the Anderson papers) that its actual mission was to divert Indian ships and planes and thus to weaken the Indian drive against East Pakistan.

Nor do the various stories now being advanced to explain these and other administration actions seem to hold much water. If, for instance, the task force actually was there to stop India from overrunning West Pakistan, too, as administration leaks now suggest, nothing in India's actual behavior toward West Pakistan seems to have warranted such a carrier task force could have been so effective a deterrent; and, in any case, the American people still were being misled about the deployment of their forces.

And if, as other articles have suggested, Nixon's intent really

was to solidify an American alignment with China, also a supporter of Pakistan, against the Soviet Union, the curious result is that Soviet power on the subcontinent is vastly extended, as a result, and American influence in India is at its lowest ebb. If we now are closer to China than we were, what suggestion was there in their actions and history that Peking and Moscow were likely to be soon reconciled? In order to gain favor in China, did we really need to lose our shirts in India?

Facade of Secrecy

Thus, behind the facade of secrecy and security that shields so much of this government's purposes and activities in the world, a policy that was dubious at best was shaped to Nixon's personal dictates, and presented to the public as something other than what it was. But the valuable documents Anderson has been publishing must have been supplied to him by someone with access to them who believed either that that manner of making policy, or the policy itself, should be exposed to the American people.

How else could that be done, except by publication? And it is to be maintained, as the Nixon administration did in the Pentagon Papers case, that the government's memos and minutes make sense to the public. The Nixon administration did in the Pentagon Papers case, that the government's memos and minutes make sense to the public. The Nixon administration did in the Pentagon Papers case, that the government's memos and minutes make sense to the public.

It took years for someone to challenge that arrogant privilege in the case of the Vietnam war, but it has happened much more quickly in the India-Pakistan case. Maybe the government is now finding its own official less willing to let deception and impudence be shrouded in "security."

Letters

Not Funny

At the end of a New Year's night program of clips from American comedy films, French television concocted a rather gruesome, if not insulting, bit of humor.

Still photos of American film comedians flickered on the screen, which was appropriate considering the nature of the program just concluded. But inserted among the flickering comic "stills" were flickering photos of President Nixon making a speech and of an Asian firing a machine gun.

Funny. Hee-haw. Maybe French television needs more than one kind of gag. Perhaps it does, after all, need the kind of censorship that the French government has been accused of exercising in national TV.

Well-Aged Joke

Your article, "Why They Live to be 100" (Herald, Dec. 28 and 29), is highly interesting and reminds me of the following story:

Young man to doctor: Please tell me if I have a good chance to reach 100 years.
Doctor: Do you smoke very much? Young man: Never!
Doctor: Drink strong alcohol, wine?
Young man: Wouldn't touch the stuff!
Doctor: What about pretty females?

Count the Costs

Re Rand W. Emmert's letter (Herald, Dec. 18-19). Shooting of course, to spend \$400,000 on just illuminating the Champs-Élysées for the benefit of a few onlookers. It would indeed be interesting to know how much is spent on lighting up Fifth Avenue in New York for a night or two, or how much India spent on a bit of luxury war, or the United States on fireworks in Vietnam. War is probably more expensive than neon, although some people seem to forget it.

YVES DU GUERNY.

Geneva.

Sato to Seek Nixon Pledge On Okinawa

Wants A-Bombs Out; Off to Talks Today

By Selig S. Harrison

TOKYO, Jan. 4 (UPI)—Premier Eisaku Sato said today that he would stress the Japanese desire for the removal of all nuclear weapons from Okinawa and for the "earliest possible" return of the island to Japan during his coming talks with President Nixon.

Mr. Sato said at a news conference that the Okinawa issue was the major specific item in his two-day meeting with Mr. Nixon starting Thursday at San Clemente, Calif. He added that he expected the discussions to deal primarily with the "overall world situation" rather than with Japan-U.S. problems.

Premier Sato is scheduled to depart for San Clemente tomorrow. President Nixon flew there last night from Washington. Washington contends that the United States made clear its intention to remove nuclear weapons from Okinawa in the 1969 Sato-Nixon agreement pledging the reversion of the island and in a series of statements last October by Secretary of State William P. Rogers and former Deputy Secretary of Defense David Packard.

Tokyo has responded that the Japanese public is still not satisfied, and has pressed unsuccessfully for the right to send military inspection teams to verify the removal of nuclear weapons during reversion. Mr. Sato is expected to ask Mr. Nixon for an exchange of memoranda or a new and more categorical oral assurance.

Argument by Pentagon The Pentagon, arguing that it is vital to keep potential enemies guessing, strongly opposes disclosure of the presence or absence of nuclear arms anywhere. The 1969 Okinawa communiqué made no direct reference to nuclear weapons but hinted at their removal by emphasizing that reversion would place U.S. bases on Okinawa under the same restrictions now governing bases on the Japanese home islands.

At his news conference today, Mr. Sato suggested that the original April 1 reversion date sought by Japan would be "difficult" but that he hoped to secure return of the island before July 1, the date suggested by the United States.

Mr. Sato also reaffirmed his statement of last Friday that Peking and Tokyo "can handle the problem of the Taiwan-peace treaty as part of negotiations looking to the normalization of diplomatic relations." This was viewed by Japanese officials as a significant overture to Peking, suggesting more explicitly than before that abrogation of Japanese treaty ties with Taiwan would follow the start of talks with Peking on diplomatic relations.

The China issue dominated a news conference held today by Foreign Minister Takeo Fukuda, who said that "the question of American relations with China and the problem of our relations with China are not all the same, and Japan will not necessarily follow the same course as that of the United States in pursuing its China policy."

In the event that the two countries find their paths diverging on the China issue, Mr. Fukuda said, "both sides should seek to understand what the other is doing. This is very, very important. Japan should put its 'most important weight' on the side of relations with the United States," he added.

Textile Pact Signed WASHINGTON, Jan. 4 (AP)—Representatives of the United States and Japan formally signed a three-year agreement today to restrain the flow of Japanese textile exports to the United States. The agreement began last Oct. 1 and runs to Sept. 30, 1974.

It limits Japan's overall man-made fiber textile exports to the United States to 984,867,000 square yards for the first year and growth of 5 percent through the second and third years.

Iran Premier Drops U.S. Trip, Anti-Iraqi Protest Planned

TEHRAN, Jan. 4 (Reuters)—The alleged mass deportation and maltreatment of Iranians by Iraq has caused Premier Amir Abbas Hoveida to cancel a scheduled visit to the United States, reliable sources said here today.

The premier was to have attended an investment conference in New York on Monday, but Economy Minister Eshaght Ansari will now go in his place.

Iran's religious leaders have called a half-day strike tomorrow. Tehran's stores will close down and there will be gatherings in the city's mosques to register protests against Iraq for alleged persecution of Shiite religious leaders and their followers.

Tehran radio has reported that more than 60,000 Iranian refugees, men, women and children, have been driven to the Iraq border in buses and left shivering and without food in freezing temperatures during the last week.

The evening newspaper Kayhan reported here today that Iraqi police killed six persons and wounded 15 others when they fired on Iranian deportees in Kanjalin in eastern Iraq.



SPACING OUT THE TERM—Neil Armstrong, first man to walk on the moon, now a professor of aerospace engineering at University of Cincinnati, bids goodbye to a student after conducting first class Monday. Students, including a coed who was not enrolled in the class but went with her boyfriend "just to see him," said the moon-walker was a good teacher but was a little nervous the first day.

Warns of Reprisal

U.S. Is Assailed by Egypt For Sending Jets to Israel

CAIRO, Jan. 4 (UPI)—Gov. Ibrahim Badran Tashin accused the U.S. government tonight of being "irresponsible" and of showing "total bias to Israel" for the American decision to supply the Jewish state with additional Phantom jets.

The spokesman hinted that the Arabs may be back against American economic interests in the Middle East. In a strongly worded statement, the spokesman said: "The American decision does not only represent a total bias in Israel's favor, but is also irresponsible, because it does not specifically seek Israel to cooperate with the United Nations."

"The American decision adds to the dangers of the situation because it produces the impression that America is giving Israel license to continue its policy of occupation," the spokesman said. "Egypt is serious in its effort to liberate its land and regain the legitimate Arab rights," he added. "Egypt declared to the United States and the whole world the serious pitfalls of its policy, which does not comply with international legitimacy and constitutes an escalation of the crisis."

"America will have to shoulder the responsibility of its Middle East policy, which has led to the continued Israeli occupation and the consequent rise of world tension," he said. "The Arabs, peoples and governments, are urged to confront this challenge strongly and positively."

Political sources said this was an indirect threat that the Arabs may retaliate against American economic interests. If the United States went on with its decision to supply Israel with the planes, Cairo newspapers have called for Arab action against American interests to protest the American decision.

The sources recalled the recent action of Libyan Premier Moammar Qadhafi, who nationalized the assets of the British Petroleum

French Banker Held in Theft of 8 Million Francs

CHARLEVILLE, France, Jan. 4 (UPI)—André Lambinet, 38, a bank official at the Crédit du Nord here, has been arrested and charged with embezzling 8 million francs during the last two years.

The embezzlement was discovered during an inspection of the bank's books. Before the discovery, Mr. Lambinet, who openly spent much more than his bank salary would have allowed, had explained that his high standard of living was due to large winnings at the races.

The police said they would continue an investigation to determine whether Mr. Lambinet acted alone or with accomplices in this city in northeastern France.

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Princess Gets Rule in Illness Of Frederik

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 4 (UPI)—King Frederik IX, on the road to recovery from a heart flutter, today turned over his royal duties to Princess Margrethe, heiress to the throne.

A bulletin by the royal court said: "His majesty's heart condition is stabilized from yesterday, the pulse is regular and the blood pressure normal. The general condition is somewhat weak."

In a private ward of the century-old Municipal Hospital, the king signed a decree that Princess Margrethe, the 32-year-old heiress to the oldest throne in Europe, the decree was countersigned by Premier Jens Otto Krag.

The 72-year-old king was hospitalized yesterday morning after he suffered the heart attack following breakfast with Dr. Erik Bandler, his personal physician. He had almost recovered from a bout of influenza and a touch of pneumonia when the heart attack occurred.

Medical sources described the attack as "mild" and said there had been no concern for the monarch's life. It was the first time the king, an ardent sportsman, had had heart trouble.

The medical sources said that Frederik would probably remain in the hospital for a week or more before returning to the nearby Amalienborg Castle under strict orders not to strain himself.

Court sources said it would be decided later whether the king and Queen Ingrid would proceed with scheduled official visits to Iceland and Germany.

Death of London Restaurateur Is Investigated

LONDON, Jan. 4 (Reuters)—A wealthy London restaurateur, who died in the back of his Rolls-Royce after eating at one of his own restaurants, may have died from car exhaust fumes, it was reported here today.

First reports suggested that Armenian-born Nicholas Tarayan, 50, had shown symptoms of food poisoning after dining at his fashionable Omar Khayyam Restaurant with his adopted daughter, Lisa Chamlian, 25.

Miss Chamlian was also unwell but went to get help when they arrived home Sunday night. Shortly afterward Mr. Tarayan was found dead in the back seat of his car.

A pathologist who made a post-mortem examination reported it was inconclusive and that further tests were necessary. Among the police said, "We are not sure that the two were overcome by fumes while sitting in the car."

Belgian Socialist Reports on Crisis

BRUSSELS, Jan. 4 (Reuters)—Belgian Socialist leader Edmond Leburton reported to King Baudouin today at the end of his two-week mission to advise the monarch on prospects of forming a new government.

The king, however, made no immediate move to appoint a premier-designate to end the crisis caused by the failure of the Socialists and the Social Christians of outgoing Premier Gaston Eyskens to agree on a program of coalition.

King Baudouin is expected to appoint a premier-designate within 24 hours and Mrs. Syskens is considered a front-runner for the post.

Australians Recover Lethal Germ Canister

BRISBANE, Australia, Jan. 4 (Reuters)—The police today recovered an incubator containing four plates of deadly germs believed to have been stolen from a hospital here.

A hospital spokesman, who had described the incubator as a threat to every person in Brisbane, said the canister was found near the hospital early today. The police called the batch of golden staph culture the equivalent of a germ-warfare bomb.

FASHION Dressing of Presidents

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, Jan. 4 (UPI)—The way a president dresses may not sound important, but in this age of intense communication it is taken seriously.

In the United States, the selling of a President seems to involve his wardrobe. The Washington Post recently ran a story describing at length President Nixon's new—and mod—wardrobe which he acquired for his forthcoming trips with the help of Mrs. Nixon and a television consultant.

But in France, supposedly the country of fashion, the Elysée Palace does not like to discuss President Georges Pompidou's wardrobe, and in addition, is not accustomed to direct questions from women reporters.

If you call the Elysée Palace, you will be told, somewhat sharply, that "the president pays no attention to such trivia. Of course, he doesn't want to go around in rags. But he really doesn't care."

Conservative However, when you meet the French president you know he

does. Although his business suits are conservative, his ties are broad and carefully chosen, his cufflinks sober but expensive and his watch comes from Cartier.

A spokesman for the Elysée says that the president has a very old, very obscure tailor to whom he has been faithful for years. He favors dark blue or gray. His position requires him to look reassuringly conservative.

The president's entourage gets very nervous if you mention the fact that the chief of state shops at Cardin's. "Never," they say. They do not like to admit that the president could buy anything, even a sweater, from Cardin's. Actually, when not in the public eye, he reportedly does.

As the president traded New Year's wishes with the press today, the only major change in his appearance was his hairdo. Instead of wearing his hair combed back, he had it smoothed to the side with a part on the right. He had on a dark gray suit, cuffless pants, a subtle parma-and-plum-colored tie and the shoes with buckles which he

usually favors. His major problem these days is his waistline, which excludes vests. In the United States, journalists keep track of every detail in the lives of the President and his family, but here the most personal question the president is asked at his annual New Year's meeting with the press—and it is asked every time—is what book he has been reading.

Paris Nightlife Coming Up: Russian Holiday Season By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Jan. 4 (UPI)—The mysteries of Russian custom—which include blouses that button under the ear and cigarettes with long paper holders and a minimum of tobacco—extend to the calendar. The October Revolution took place in November by our calendar. According to old-style Russian reckoning (still observed in Paris) Christmas, 1971, and New Year, 1972, are still before us.

Russian Christmas will be on Jan. 6 and Russian New Year on Jan. 13 and either of these evenings—or indeed any evening—might be the time to celebrate at the latest Russian cabaret, Reginkina (129 Rue La Boétie). (It is open all night every night).

The Russian nightgown first appeared in Paris, historians record, during La Belle Époque, but it was in the 1920s, with the sudden invasion of émigrés from the Soviet Union that it loomed so large that Pigalle and the boulevards began to resemble the Nevsky Prospect after dark. Many of those transplanted Petrograd belles vanished in due course, the supply surpassing the demand. Gone are countless Slavic eye joints and gone, too, are some of pleasant memory: the sumptuous Don Juan, the regal Casanova with its golden table and golden goblets.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4 (UPI)—This is how critics rate new stage productions: "Murderous Angels," by Conor Cruise O'Brien, was generally disliked. However, Clive Barnes of The New York Times was strongly in favor: "It is a good, controversial, political play—it excites the mind and certainly deserves to be seen," he says.

The subject of the drama concerns events in the Congo 10 years ago: the assassination of black nationalist Patrice Lumumba, and the death of UN secretary-general Dag Hammarskjöld in mysterious airplane crash. Though it is "more fiction than fact," Barnes says, "it is none the worse for it." Speaking for the unfavorable majority, William Glover of the Associated Press calls the work "fiction and fact scrambled with feeble dramatic results." Gordon Davidson, however, at the Off-Broadway Playhouse Theater.

"Fun City," co-authored by nightclub and television personality Joan Rivers, her husband, Edgar Rosenberg, and Lester Colodny, got mixed and unfavorable notices. The Times's Clive Gussow and William Glover of AP. Its chief problem, according to Gussow, is one of "aspiration and of design." Miss Rivers is a "definitely comedy writer," says Gussow, "but as a playwright, she—at least this time out—lacks a play. 'Fun City' doesn't build. It stands stock-still, laughing at itself. It begins funny, but grows less funny. When it stops—rarely—for a breath, it runs out of steam." Glover came out strongly against the play: "If one-liners are to sustain a whole show," says the AP critic, "they better maintain a darn high average, which is the first serious flaw in 'Fun City.' Some of the humor is downright forced, dubious and, a couple of times, desperate." The other big lapse is in the storyline, Glover says. "It is the old boy-girl potboiler wherein lovers must furiously quarrel before reunion. The big switch here, see, is that it is the man who wants to regularize seven years of promiscuity together with a wedding." As the first Broadway arrival of the New Year, "Fun City," directed by Jerry Adler, is playing at the Morocco Theater.

"Middle of the Night," a play by Paddy Chayefsky, directed by Nick Hasting and presented by the Equity Library Theater at the Master Theater, won high praise from Howard Thompson in The Times: "Want to see a genuine love story about real

people, beautifully played and projected? And free?" Thompson writes. "If so, get uptown for the E.L.T. revival of Paddy Chayefsky's Middle of the Night. The play is much better than many of us, perhaps, remember. Oddly and perhaps in contrast to today's theater fare, the drama's quiet pulse of New York reality seems deeper and stronger."

Nick Hasting directs "a really fine cast," Thompson says. "But the thrill of the evening was the superbly disciplined and low-keyed portrayals of Margot Ann Biedershevy and Joe Kollar in the leading roles." The story concerns the attachment of a widower, and an unhappily wed 24-year-old girl.

"The Interrogation of Havana" by German playwright Hans Magnus Enzensberger, translated by Peter Mayer, which centers on a press conference held in Havana four days after invasion of the Bay of Pigs with Cuban journalists and nine captured invaders, is faulted by The Times's Clive Gussow for reducing the "cataclysmic episode" of the invasion to "dry courtroom theater of fact." Prisoner after prisoner is led to a microphone and grilled by journalists acting as a kangaroo court, relates Gussow. "The audience is expected to identify with the prosecution and to accept the prosecution's picture of the invaders as exploiters, parasites, mercenaries and killers. But the point is made so persistently and repetitively that the invaders turn into victims." Louis Criss directed the production, performed by the Chelsea Theater Center at the Brooklyn Academy of Music.

"Life Is a Dream," an English version of "La Vida Es Sueño" by 17th-century Spanish playwright Pedro Calderón de la Barca, is "a highly philosophical drama of royal intrigue, set in Old Poland. And why Poland, we still don't know," writes Mel Gussow in The Times. But Calderón's "shifting plot and golden torrent of words are consistently fascinating. The play also moves, under René Buch's direction," says the critic. And the performances "have vigor and dignity, especially those of José Rodríguez and Ernesto González." Presented at the Greenwich Mews Spanish Theater, "Life Is a Dream" alternates with the Spanish rendition of the play.

"Anne of Green Gables," a Canadian musical at the New York City Center, adapted by Donald Harman from a Canadian children's classic by L. M. Montgomery, with music by Norman Campbell, prompted a curious little musical, almost a curiosity of a musical, from Clive Barnes in The Times. "Simple, innocent and Canadian," says Barnes, "this is the kind of show that will appeal most to the unsophisticated in heart. The show looks a little lost in the prairie spaces of the City Theater, and the performances are a little less engaging than they were in London. But its mixture of corn and maple syrup makes it attractive enough as a children's show for Christmas." The plot is about the growing up of an orphan in a small Canadian town at the end of the past century.



Georges Pompidou: obscure tailor and Cardin.

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"Middle of the Night," a play by Paddy Chayefsky, directed by Nick Hasting and presented by the Equity Library Theater at the Master Theater, won high praise from Howard Thompson in The Times: "Want to see a genuine love story about real

people, beautifully played and projected? And free?" Thompson writes. "If so, get uptown for the E.L.T. revival of Paddy Chayefsky's Middle of the Night. The play is much better than many of us, perhaps, remember. Oddly and perhaps in contrast to today's theater fare, the drama's quiet pulse of New York reality seems deeper and stronger."

Nick Hasting directs "a really fine cast," Thompson says. "But the thrill of the evening was the superbly disciplined and low-keyed portrayals of Margot Ann Biedershevy and Joe Kollar in the leading roles." The story concerns the attachment of a widower, and an unhappily wed 24-year-old girl.

"The Interrogation of Havana" by German playwright Hans Magnus Enzensberger, translated by Peter Mayer, which centers on a press conference held in Havana four days after invasion of the Bay of Pigs with Cuban journalists and nine captured invaders, is faulted by The Times's Clive Gussow for reducing the "cataclysmic episode" of the invasion to "dry courtroom theater of fact." Prisoner after prisoner is led to a microphone and grilled by journalists acting as a kangaroo court, relates Gussow. "The audience is expected to identify with the prosecution and to accept the prosecution's picture of the invaders as exploiters, parasites, mercenaries and killers. But the point is made so persistently and repetitively that the invaders turn into victims." Louis Criss directed the production, performed by the Chelsea Theater Center at the Brooklyn Academy of Music.

"Life Is a Dream," an English version of "La Vida Es Sueño" by 17th-century Spanish playwright Pedro Calderón de la Barca, is "a highly philosophical drama of royal intrigue, set in Old Poland. And why Poland, we still don't know," writes Mel Gussow in The Times. But Calderón's "shifting plot and golden torrent of words are consistently fascinating. The play also moves, under René Buch's direction," says the critic. And the performances "have vigor and dignity, especially those of José Rodríguez and Ernesto González." Presented at the Greenwich Mews Spanish Theater, "Life Is a Dream" alternates with the Spanish rendition of the play.

"Anne of Green Gables," a Canadian musical at the New York City Center, adapted by Donald Harman from a Canadian children's classic by L. M. Montgomery, with music by Norman Campbell, prompted a curious little musical, almost a curiosity of a musical, from Clive Barnes in The Times. "Simple, innocent and Canadian," says Barnes, "this is the kind of show that will appeal most to the unsophisticated in heart. The show looks a little lost in the prairie spaces of the City Theater, and the performances are a little less engaging than they were in London. But its mixture of corn and maple syrup makes it attractive enough as a children's show for Christmas." The plot is about the growing up of an orphan in a small Canadian town at the end of the past century.

During the evening's course Robert Rocco has his sub-act say on topical affairs and public figures, and Paul Prebost enacts an exasperated schoolteacher at his blackboard, dismissing pupil after pupil from the classroom. Liberto and Angelo, expert musicians, strum their guitars, and fannies of all is Pierre Doris, who arrives with a plaster over his mouth. "Excuse me," he announces, removing the muzzle, "but I've just been on television." All that follows would never have been heard on the airwaves. This moon-faced Doris with bland smirk in his tongue-lashing. Discomfition is banned from his ferocious monologue; he hates everyone. And the house roars at his ribald remarks, at his below-the-belt cracks, and his joyful mud-splattering. He is the Celine of the chansonniers.

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1971-72 Stocks and Bonds	1971-72 Stocks and Bonds	1971-72 Stocks and Bonds	1971-72 Stocks and Bonds
High, Low, Div. in \$	High, Low, Div. in \$	High, Low, Div. in \$	High, Low, Div. in \$
1971-72 Stocks and Bonds	1971-72 Stocks and Bonds	1971-72 Stocks and Bonds	1971-72 Stocks and Bonds
1971-72 Stocks and Bonds	1971-72 Stocks and Bonds	1971-72 Stocks and Bonds	1971-72 Stocks and Bonds

1971-72 Stocks and Bonds	1971-72 Stocks and Bonds	1971-72 Stocks and Bonds	1971-72 Stocks and Bonds
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Banque Générale du Luxembourg S.A.

Banque de l'Indochine

Banque Internationale à Luxembourg S.A.

Banque Nationale de Paris

Toronto Stocks

Closing prices on Jan. 4, 1971

High, Low, Last, Chg

1971-72 Stocks and Bonds

High, Low, Last, Chg

1971-72 Stocks and Bonds

High, Low, Last, Chg

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1971-72 Stocks and Bonds

Vogelsang to Quit as Head of Krupp U.S. Auto Output in '71 Was Fourth-Best Ever

By John M. Goshko

BONN, Jan. 4 (WP).—Gunter Vogelsang, managing director of the Pledrith Krupp concern, stunned West German industrial circles today by announcing that he will leave the famed giant of Ruhr manufacturers at the end of 1972.

The announcement immediately touched off speculation that Krupp, West Germany's fourth biggest firm, might be in for a leadership crisis whose effects would be felt throughout German industry.

Mr. Vogelsang, 52, has been head of Krupp since its 1968 transformation from a family-held concern into a limited liability public corporation. In the ensuing four years, he has won the chief credit for resolving Krupp's financial difficulties of the 1960s and putting the firm back into the black.

The announcement issued from Krupp headquarters in Essen gave no explanation of why Mr. Vogelsang had decided to quit with five years left to run on his contract.

Power Struggle

However, industry sources said the reasons appeared to be bound up in a power struggle between Mr. Vogelsang and Berthold Beitz, Krupp's chairman of the board and the man who preceded Mr. Vogelsang as general manager.

These two men have been the dominant figures in the recent



Gunter Vogelsang

history of the firm that won both fame and infamy all over the world as Germany's armorer in war and steel colossus in peace.

Alfred Krupp von Bohlen und Halbach, the last of the five generations of Krupps who controlled the firm personally through 150 years of family ownership, had handpicked Mr. Beitz to lead the firm in its initial postwar resurgence.

Under Mr. Beitz, Krupp became a sprawling, diversified concern producing everything from watch springs to ships. In the mid-1960s, however, the company became overextended because of its granting of long-term credits

to Communist Eastern Europe and required a massive bail-out by the West German government.

Reorganization Move

In order to gain governmental help, Alfred Krupp agreed to turn the firm into a public corporation—a move accomplished after his death in July, 1967.

Under this complex reorganization, Mr. Vogelsang, who had been an executive of the Mannesmann Steel Works, was brought in as managing director. Mr. Beitz became board chairman.

Industry sources say that this division of labor was supposed to give Mr. Vogelsang operational control over the company. In the ensuing four years, he led the firm through a thoroughgoing internal reorganization that centralized on spinning off its profitable activities and diversifying into still newer areas like electronics.

However, the sources added, Mr. Beitz, a suave, sophisticated type, and Mr. Vogelsang, a detail man schooled in the tougher school of Ruhr steel production, had clashed repeatedly over where their respective lines of authority were drawn.

They said that Mr. Beitz had never resented himself to being on the sidelines and was forever trying to reassert his dominance over Krupp operations. Mr. Vogelsang, they said, had come to regard this increasingly as an undermining of his authority, and they speculated that his departure is due to this situation.

U.S. Auto Output in '71 Was Fourth-Best Ever

DETROIT, Jan. 4 (WP).—U.S. automobile manufacturers built 883,486 cars in their U.S. plants during 1971, fourth-best figure in history and a hefty two million ahead of 1970, which was sharply curtailed by the 67-day General Motors Corp. strike that year.

When all North American vehicle production, including trucks, is considered, the U.S. auto industry—at its U.S. and Canadian plants—surpassed 12 million units for the first time in history.

In December alone, car output in U.S. plants barely edged the year-earlier total, reaching 808,517 units as compared with 801,483 in December, 1970, when GM was just coming out of its strike.

GM was the only domestic manufacturer to show an increase in December 1971 car production as compared with the prior year.

The No. 1 automaker built 336,197 cars in its U.S. plants last month, up from 318,821 a year earlier. Ford's December production reached 161,052, off from 167,557 the prior year. Chrysler Corp. output in the U.S. dipped to 92,888 from 93,413 a year earlier, while American Motors Corp. was down about 1,500 units to 16,300 from 19,792.

GM was also the big gainer for the full year, building 4,888,097 passenger cars in its U.S. assembly facilities versus 2,979,248 in 1970. Ford output climbed to 2,176,322 from 2,017,132, while Chrysler barely edged up for the year to 1,297,597 from 1,290,510. American Motors produced approximately 535,500 cars in the U.S. during 1971, off from 276,110 in 1970.

GM to Close Plant
DETROIT, Jan. 4 (Reuters).—General Motors said today it will close its big tool and die plant here because after next fall it will make no major styling changes in its intermediate and full size cars until 1976 or 1977.

GM blamed the government for the decision, which will affect 1,100 workers.

The company said the decision "was based on changes in General Motors' future model programs which had been affected significantly by required safety and emission standards as dictated by federal laws."

Douglas Toms, President Nixon's auto safety chief, challenged the statement, saying the government had taken great pains to avoid causing any layoffs in the rule-making.

Chile Takeover
SANTIAGO, Jan. 4 (AP-DJ).—General Motors Chile said today that the Chilean government had taken over its assembly plant in Antofagasta under terms of an agreement reached between the company and the government in September, 1971.

U.S. Complaint
WASHINGTON, Jan. 4 (AP-DJ).—Published reports in Europe that the United States is willing to consider going far beyond a \$800-million official gold price are "ridiculous," a U.S. Treasury spokesman said today.

The idea that the United States would consider an eventual increase to as much as \$70 to \$100 an ounce is "wholly out of the face of it," the spokesman said, adding that "the program is to phase gold out of the system."

Germany Reports Payments Deficit

FRANKFURT, Jan. 4 (AP-DJ).—West Germany's basic payments balance showed a preliminary \$361-million deficit in November, the Bundesbank said today.

This compared with an \$88-million-mark October surplus and a surplus of 6 million marks a year ago, the bank said.

In the first 11 months of 1971, the basic surplus was 4.71 billion marks, contrasting with a deficit of 248 billion marks in 1970.

The overall payments balance showed a preliminary November surplus of 511 million marks, down from an October surplus of 631 million marks, and a 5.8 billion-mark surplus in November 1970.

In the first 11 months of 1971, the overall balance was down at a preliminary surplus of 74.9 billion marks from a 22.8 billion-mark surplus in the like 1970 period.

Esso in Pact With Algeria
Standard Oil of New Jersey has signed a \$400-million crude oil agreement with Algeria, an Esso spokesman reports. The deal will involve an average of more than 100,000 barrels a day over a four-year period beginning this year and

Banks Lower Prime Rate To 5 Percent

Moves Reflect Drop In Money Market Rates

NEW YORK, Jan. 4 (AP-DJ).—Several major banks here today announced prime rate cuts to 5 percent from 5 1/4 percent, effective immediately.

Banks involved in the move included Chase Manhattan, Bankers Trust (which has a flexible loan pricing policy), Manufacturers Hanover, Morgan Guaranty and Chemical.

The basic lending rate cut was initiated Friday by Irving Trust, which adopted the lower level under its floating rate system.

At that time First National City, which also has a floating rate, set a 5 1/8 percent basic lending charge.

The moves reflected the sharp drop in U.S. money market interest rates in recent weeks that reduced the banks' costs for obtaining lendable funds.

Analysts said that any broad move to a 5 percent rate would force West Coast banks to lower their rates on consumer deposits, a key source of lendable funds for those banks.

The latest cut in the prime rate brought the key lending rate to its lowest level in almost six years. The last time the prime rate had been as low as 5 percent was in the period covering Dec. 6, 1965, to March 10, 1968.

While the drop in money market interest rates was the chief force in recent declines in the banking industry's prime rate, sluggish business loan demand has also been a factor.

Money market analysts said they are not sure if the prime rate will continue downward. Some noted that seasonal repayments of loans in January would tend to ease the money market.

Others said technical factors could work to push money market interest rates upward, arguing that a turnaround in the basic bank lending charge.

One Dollar—

LONDON (AP-DJ).—The following are the late or closing interbank rates for the dollar on the major international exchanges:

	Jan. 4, '72	Today	Previous
Berlin (per 100)	2.3565	2.3575	2.3575
Belgium franc	44.99-45	44.74	44.74
Denmark mark	5.7371	5.7365	5.7365
Free Fr. 100	5.7371-40	5.73	5.73
Outlook	5.7362-25	5.7325-35	5.7325-35
Swiss franc	5.7375-85	5.7375-85	5.7375-85
Yen	314.11	314.00	314.00

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Volkswagen Group Output Rises

Volkswagen says group output increased 6.5 percent to a record 2.36 million units last year from 2.21 million in 1970. Group sales increased 5 percent to 2.33 million from 2.21 million the previous year. Parent company production rose 6.8 percent to 1.73 million units last year from 1.63 million, with export sales accounting for 1.15 million, compared with 1.06 million in 1970. In contrast, domestic sales fell 3 percent, VW said.

Arbed Sets Short-Time Work

Arbed of Belgium says it has decided to lay off part of the workforce at its Genesee and Merlebeke works for the five Mondays of January. Noting that normal output at the two plants runs at about 11,000 tons a month, a spokesman for the company said he could give no estimate of the extent to which production would be affected. The steel company cited the current economic situation as the reason for the decision.

Philips on Computer Rumors

Philips of the Netherlands says it cannot confirm Amsterdam Stock Exchange rumors that an announcement of a computer link-up with Siemens is imminent. A spokesman for the company said Philips has not been approached by Siemens. But he added that Philips supports European computer cooperation. Last week a Siemens spokesman said Siemens was engaged in a series of talks with major European computer firms, such as Cie. Internationale pour l'Informatique de France, International Computers of Britain, AEG-Telefunken and Nixdorf Computer of West Germany, and Philips.

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Big Board Prices Gain, Aided by Key Glamours

By Vartanig G. Varian

NEW YORK, Jan. 4 (NYT).—Key glamour issues and the long-depressed aerospace group helped to lift New York Stock Exchange prices into higher ground today. Volume picked up with the rebound in stock prices in afternoon trading.

The glamour issues perked up, as they have time and again since Thanksgiving after barrages of profit-taking, to set a more buoyant tone for the market.

Two of Wall Street's big winners over the last year—Levitt Furniture and Federal National Mortgage—bounced to record prices.

Fannie Mae, benefiting from plans for a 4-for-1 stock split as well as lower interest rates, ran up 3/8 to 102 1/2.

Levitt, the furniture company that popularized warehouse sales, soared 7 5/8 to finish at 129 1/2, its record high. Its low price in fiscal 1969, adjusted for splits, was 3 3/4.

The Dow Jones industrial average, helped by more than 2 points at 11:30 a.m., finished at 892.22 with a gain of 2.83.

Utilities issues scored their seventh advance in the last eight sessions, thanks in large part to the continuing decline in interest rates.

Volume expanded to 15.19 million shares from 12.57 million shares yesterday, the first trading day of 1972.

Sachs & Lomb, the largest point-gainer on the active list, boomed 1 1/4 to 181 after opening at 180. Brokers attributed the weak opening—down 5 3/4 from yesterday's close—to a report that some soft contact lenses made by Bausch & Lomb, as well as other products, were under investigation by food and drug authorities in Canada for possible bacterial contamination.

United Aircraft, the volume leader, climbed 1 3/4 to 31. The second most active issue was the when-issued stock of Fannie Mae, up 1/2 to 26 1/8, followed by its common stock.

Long Depressed
Other aerospace climbers on the active roster were Martin Marietta, up 1 1/4 to 21 3/8, McDonnell Douglas, up 1 5/8 to 36 1/2, and Boeing, up 2 to 42.

Elsewhere, gains of a point or more showed in Grumman, General Dynamics, Lockheed and Northrop.

Wall Street analysts attributed the climb in aerospace-defense issues to the long-depressed state of this group, resulting primarily from Vietnam cutbacks and scaled-down government spending.

With the stage for a rally thus set, analysts added, the rise was set off by an article in the current issue of Barron's. Mounting Soviet arms strength has caused the United States to fall

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Dollar Flood Helps Swell U.K. Assets

LONDON, Jan. 4 (UPI).—About \$1 billion (\$380 million) flooded into Britain in the first two weeks of December when international financiers speculated a dollar devaluation and shifted their funds into other currencies, official figures showed today.

Expressed in dollar terms, Britain's gold and other official reserves increased by \$1.01 billion in December to stand at \$6.582 billion at the end of the month, the Treasury said.

The sterling value of the reserves climbed by £204 million to £22.526 billion at the end of the year.

15th Straight Gain

The new jump was the 15th straight gain for Britain's reserves, which climbed to a record high.

The country's reserves have more than doubled compared with the total of £1.78 billion in January, 1971.

The Washington agreement on currency realignments in mid-December complicated the calculations of the reserves and led the Treasury to give two separate dollar and sterling totals.

The end-year total for the reserves was calculated at the new official middle dollar rate of \$2.9077 to the pound. But the gain of £204 million was calculated at the old rate of \$2.4 to the pound.

But for this quirk—caused by the timing of the currency agreement—the December growth rate in terms of sterling would have been 2.89 percent.

GNP Growth Likely to Slow In France, Survey Reports

PARIS, Jan. 4 (Reuters).—France will no longer be alone with a high growth rate in 1972 compared with most other industrial countries, but 1972 should see a slow international economic recovery, according to a survey in the monthly economic review L'Expansion.

However, the slow recovery will continue to be overshadowed by monetary stringency and growing unemployment, the magazine said.

France's gross national product should progress by some 4.7 percent in volume terms, L'Expansion says, compared to 5.2 percent last year and an official government forecast of 5.2 percent.

In general, France will suffer more from the economic slowdown in West Germany than it will benefit from the recovery in the United States, the survey said.

Rising Unemployment
Unemployment will increasingly be a problem through 1972 and the survey anticipates that at the end of the year some 600,000 Frenchmen will be out of work, representing 3 percent of the working population.

France's exports should grow by some 5.5 percent through the year (5.5 percent in 1971)—a rate which is adequate to maintain the country's position in international markets, L'Expansion said.

With imports increasing by an estimated 6.1 percent in 1972 (6.3 percent in 1971), the foreign trade account will deteriorate slightly but remain basically in balance, the survey said.

Retail price inflation will be around 5 percent compared with 6 percent last year.



Blooming profit in Portugal.

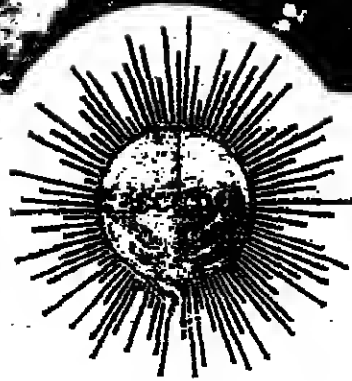
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Stk.	High	Low	Div.	Net	Stk.	High	Low	Div.	Net	Stk.	High	Low	Div.	Net
100s.	First	High	Low	Last	100s.	First	High	Low	Last	100s.	First	High	Low	Last

76	27	10	101%	10	101%
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NEW NIGHTS-20
AmBldg M | Heller Unl pt | Park Hann

NEW LOWS -		Benefici		DHL Seag		Fst Chl		Cp	
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35	Utilities	46.32	37.97	47.07					
	Chrysler				1.45				
	Courts				0.24				
	Ugine-Kuhl				154				
	Young & Irvin				134				
	Polaroid	17.74	22	456	66%	86%	86%	86%	86%
	Patent	1314	3	1.15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%
	Teppan Corp	91	41	37%	37%	37%	37%	37%	37%
	Yamaha	28%	29%	28%	28%	28%	28%	28%	28%


Audience

1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1997; 278: 1039-1044.

100

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 5, 1972

We are pleased to announce that
PIERRE E. MONTALETTE
has been elected a General Partner


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PEANUTS



R. C.



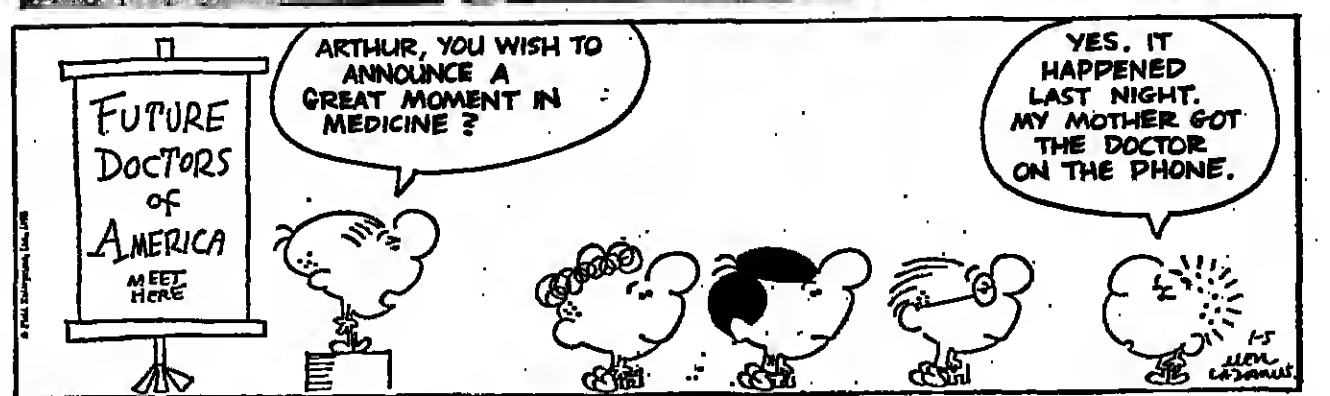
E. I. L. ABNER



BEETLE BAILEY



MISS PEACH



BUZ SAWYER



WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN M.D.



POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

North is entitled to get excited on the diagramed deal after his partner opened one spade, but Blackwood was unsuitable in view of his diamond void. If the North-South partnership is not using any specialized conventions, the best response to one spade is perhaps three hearts.

South's cue-bid of six hearts over the five-hearts overall was an attempt to show two aces and a void, and North optimistically decided that there should be a good play for a grand slam.

Playing double-dummy, there is no problem about putting on the club ace and dropping the king. But how should South proceed from there?

The declarer found the solution when he entered his hand at the second trick by leading the club nine to his ten. Next he led a low spade, and won in the dummy with the nine. He entered his hand with another club lead, and finessed again in spades. The position was then this:

NORTH	EAST
♠ K76	♠ Q1087
♥ A985	♥ Q1087
♦ —	♦ —
♣ —	♣ —
SOUTH	WEST
♠ A54	♠ Q1087
♥ A385	♥ Q1087
♦ —	♦ —
♣ —	♣ —

East had survived his discard, playing problems by parting with three hearts and one diamond, but when the spade king was led from dummy he became the

victim of an "overtaking squeeze." If he gives up a heart, South plays low to retain the lead in dummy. He can then ruff hearts to develop and cash two low hearts. Similarly, if East gives up a diamond, South overtakes the spade king with the ace. Two ruffs are then enough to establish and use two diamond winners.

East and West were vulnerable. The bidding:

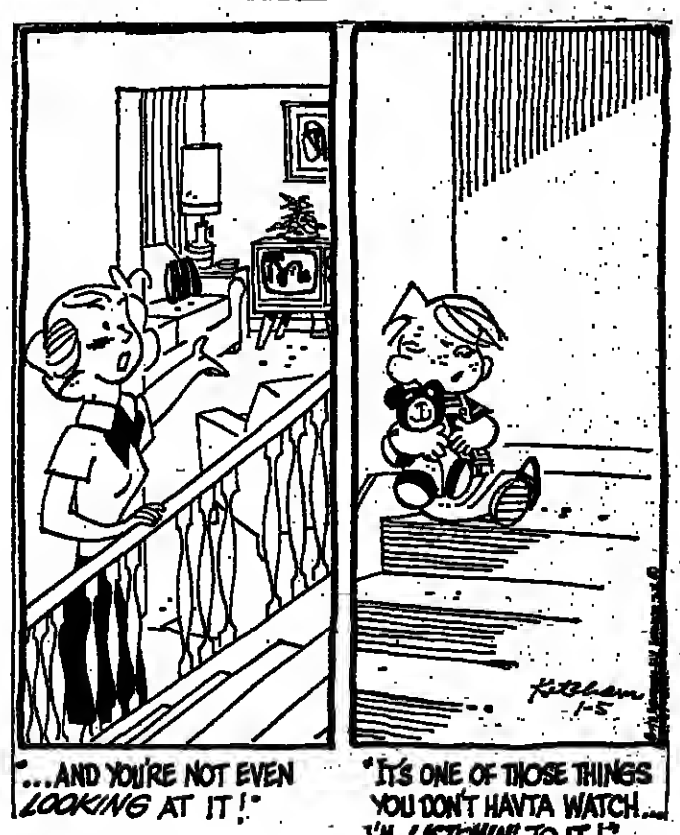
South: 1♠, 2♥, 3♥, 4♥, 5♥, 6♥, 7♥, 8♥, 9♥, 10♥, 11♥, 12♥, 13♥, 14♥, 15♥, 16♥, 17♥, 18♥, 19♥, 20♥, 21♥, 22♥, 23♥, 24♥, 25♥, 26♥, 27♥, 28♥, 29♥, 30♥, 31♥, 32♥, 33♥, 34♥, 35♥, 36♥, 37♥, 38♥, 39♥, 40♥, 41♥, 42♥, 43♥, 44♥, 45♥, 46♥, 47♥, 48♥, 49♥, 50♥, 51♥, 52♥, 53♥, 54♥, 55♥, 56♥, 57♥, 58♥, 59♥, 60♥, 61♥, 62♥, 63♥, 64♥, 65♥, 66♥, 67♥, 68♥, 69♥, 70♥, 71♥, 72♥, 73♥, 74♥, 75♥, 76♥, 77♥, 78♥, 79♥, 80♥, 81♥, 82♥, 83♥, 84♥, 85♥, 86♥, 87♥, 88♥, 89♥, 90♥, 91♥, 92♥, 93♥, 94♥, 95♥, 96♥, 97♥, 98♥, 99♥, 100♥.

West led the club eight.

Solution to Previous Puzzle:

ABACUS SCORPIO ALPHABET
BACILLI CHILLY CIGARS
CLOTHES ISLAND HORSE
STEREO EREMITES
EROS TREE
BRASILIA INVEST
LOESS TRON EVER
OUR EMBROIDERED CASE
OTIS IS AID HUSK
DEFERRED SELECTED
ADDIS ABABA
QUARTERS TIGLOOS
UNIT NINETEENTH
ATIME SCIENCE START
LOUD BICENTENARY

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

DYLOM

RAUZE

TICNID

CARFIB

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

Yesterday's Jumble: PAUSE JOKER HERBY DIVERT

Answer: What to wear when milking a cow - JERSEY

BOOKS

IN A FREE STATE

By V. S. Naipaul. Knopf. 256 pp. \$5.95.

Reviewed by Thomas Lask

V. S. Naipaul's writings about his native Trinidad have often enough been touched with tolerant amusement. He is an attitude that is affectionate without being overly kind. In "The Mystic Masseur," "A House for Mr. Biswas" and in some of the essays, one felt that the poet was not always gentle, that there was present an irritation with the land and its people, an indignance with sluggish folkways. The endless striving for improvement was made to seem hollow, fruitless. On his own, Mr. Naipaul made no secret of his alienation from his native island. "When I was in the fourth form," he wrote in "Middle Passage," "I wrote a vow on the endpapers of my Kennedy 'Revised Latin Primer' to leave within five years. I left after six. And for many years afterwards in England, falling asleep in bed with the electric fan on, I had been awakened by the nightmare that I was back in tropical Trinidad." That sounds final.

His new book of stories, "In a Free State," winner of England's Booker prize (\$12,000), takes the story one step further. How does the expatriate fare after he leaves the island? Is he better off in a bed-sitter than in a wooden house off a dusty road on a tropical island? The author doesn't quite put it that way. He lifts the argument above and beyond geographical circumstances, beyond material success and social position. These new stories focus on the failure of heart, on the animal-like cruelty man exhibits to other men and on the aversion that, as Chaucer's Pardoner told, is the root of all evil. Are we in a free state really? Or are our "gambles" driven by the violent compulsions within us?

In England, a brother takes advantage of a brother, patrons of a shopkeeper, a group of workers of another group. Or a ship to Alexandria, two Lebanese, with the help of a German who in other circumstances would not have soiled his hands with them, turn on a poor ratty tramp. In Egypt, an Egyptian flunky lays his whip to the backs of children scrambling for uneaten sandwiches thrown on the sand by tattered tourists. What the author is saying is that neither customs nor color nor culture seems able to quiet that impulse to destruction, that murderous wantonness that is so much part of our makeup.

The longest story in the book, the title story, is set in an African colony, once British, now given its freedom. Two tribes, given the choice, are struggling to rule the freed state. The head of one is the king; the head of the other is the president. With the help of the army, the president wins out. The point is that in spite of modern trapping (president vs. monarch) the con-

CROSSWORD

By Will Weng

ACROSS

1 Fish

5 Reduces

10 Shepherd

14 Pacific staple

15 Destroy slowly

16 Part of the marriage vow

17 Nautical word

18 Special quality

19 Legal order

20 Put less value on

22 Says more

23 Cheese base

24 Unproductive

25 Boomer or Webster

26 Self-centered

27 Ham it up

28 Gone

29 Timetable abbr.

30 Specimen to

31 Brighten

32 Chinese dynasty

33 Western state

34 Vidal and others

35 Is pervasive

36 Composer Roger

45 Least wild

46 Pen filler

47 Indian

48 Gray fabric

51 Broke

52 Slippery

53 Mountain nymph

54 Spanish jar

55 See, in poker

61 Answer a letter

62 Ineffectual

63 Word of woe

64 Nostrils

65 "And then there were..."

DOWN

1 African village

2 Saint's headwear

3 In a line

4 Anti-establishment words

5 Sea bird

6 Panoply

7 Kind of show or hog

8 Miss Adams

9 Transcribes

10 Forever

11 Put on airs

12 Greedy

13 Clears

14 Indian butter

15 Japanese coin

16 Populace

17 Love, in Italy

18 Memos

19 Fairy-tale shoemakers

20 Functions

21 Western

22 vacation spot

23 Projects

24 firewise

25 Audacity

26 Glacial ice

27 Consider inferior, with "on"

28 Card game

29 Prime

30 Prophecies

31 Occupations

32 Growing out

33 Ten: Prefix

34 Since—breve

35 Odd: Scot.

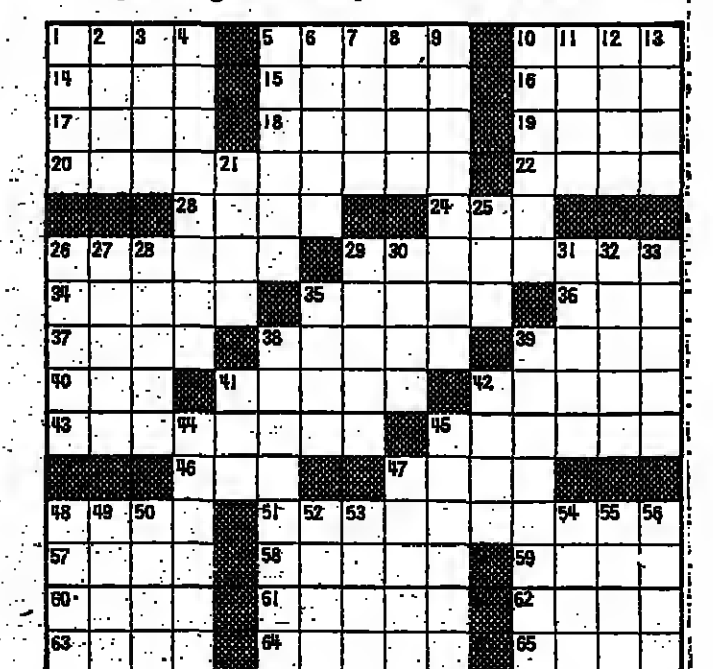
36 Dam

37 Bread spread

38 Prussian lancer

39 Var.

40 Seize



Dolphins a 'Mystery'

Cowboys' Coach Knows What Warfield Can Do

By William N. Wallace

DALLAS, Jan. 4 (UPI)—Tom Landry, the Dallas coach, characterized the Miami Dolphins, the Cowboys' opponent in the Super Bowl, as a "mystery" team yesterday. He made one exception: Paul Warfield.

"We haven't played them," Landry said at a news conference here, "and I've only seen them a couple of times on television. We know Warfield very well, having played against him."

The last time the Cowboys had a close look at the mercurial Miami wide receiver was on Dec. 28, 1969, in the Cotton Bowl. Cleveland, trouncing Dallas that day, 38-14, as Warfield caught eight passes for 99 yards. The next month he was traded to Miami for a first-round choice. Cleveland converted to a rookie quarterback, Mike Phillips, who has yet to play with any distinction.

It's Unanimous: Nebraska No. 1 In Writers' Poll

NEW YORK, Jan. 4 (AP)—In a unanimous vote, Nebraska ranked down its second consecutive college football championship yesterday while Oklahoma and Colorado made it an unprecedented 1-2-3 sweep for the Big Eight Conference.

The Coaches received all 55 first-place votes and a perfect score of 1,100 points from a nationwide group of sportswriters and broadcasters who made up the Associated Press panel.

Nebraska made it official Saturday night with a 38-6 rout of previously unbeaten Alabama in the Orange Bowl.

Nebraska thus became the sixth team to win consecutive national championships—the others were Minnesota in 1940-41, Army in 1944-45, Notre Dame in 1946-47, Oklahoma in 1950-51 and Alabama in 1954-55.

(The top twenty teams, with first-place votes in parentheses, second-place votes in brackets, and total points in brackets, based on 55 votes from 100 sportswriters and broadcasters.)

1. Nebraska (15) 1,100
2. Oklahoma (11) 890
3. Colorado (10) 745
4. Alabama (9) 735
5. Penn State (8) 665
6. Michigan (7) 615
7. Georgia (6) 575
8. Arizona State (5) 575
9. Tennessee (4) 575
10. Louisiana State (3) 575
11. Auburn (2) 575
12. Toledo (1) 575
13. Mississippi (1) 575
14. Houston (1) 575
15. Texas (1) 575
16. Washington (1) 575
17. Southern California (1) 575
18. Iowa (1) 575
19. North Carolina (1) 575
20. South Carolina (1) 575

"He killed us," said Tex Schramm, the Cowboys president, in recalling Warfield's performance. Schramm would have preferred the Baltimore Colts as a Super Bowl opponent because they are a known quantity, although the Cowboys players expressed no preference.

"It doesn't make any difference who we play," said Mel Renfro, the cornerback, "just as long as we're there."

Schramm, watching Miami dismember the Colts on television after the Cowboys beat the 49ers Sunday, said, "They (the Dolphins) are a good team. I just hope our people will learn to take them seriously."

The unknown for Landry is the Miami defense. "I know nothing at all about their defense," he said yesterday. "Except I do know Sims and I have to assume we will see a lot of the same things we saw when he was coaching Baltimore."

Don Sims, the Miami coach, has a thorough insight into Landry and the Cowboys because Baltimore—where Sims used to coach—and Dallas were annual preseason opponents in the late 1960s.

Landry said he was very impressed with the Dolphins against the Colts and with the long run following an interception for Miami's second touchdown. "I've never seen blocking like that on (Dick) Anderson's interception."

Calvin Hill strained a ligament in his right knee when he was cutting into an open area and set for a big gain against the 49ers in the second period. The knee "locked," said Hill, and he gained only four yards.

Landry and Hill both feel the big back from Yale will be ready for the Dolphins on Jan. 16.

The Cowboys' begin workouts here tomorrow and will fly to New Orleans on Sunday. I don't think we have any advantage on account of experience," said Landry. "Stu's off any edge we have. He has been there before."

Sims coached the Baltimore Super Bowl team that lost to the Jets three years ago.

Sayers said the Chicago Bears' Gale Sayers was back in a cast yesterday as the running back underwent knee surgery for the fourth time in his injury-riddled career.

Dr. Theodore Fox, who performed the minor operation, said there had been a tear in Sayers' left knee joint capsule. Fox said he did not know how long it would take Sayers to recover.



SOMETHING SPECIAL—Françoise Macchi maneuvers around gate yesterday on her way to winning special slalom World Cup event. It was her second victory in two days.

Marquette's Chones Too Big for Wisconsin

NEW YORK, Jan. 4 (AP)—Jim Chones, called the "Big Man" by his teammates, scored a career-high 31 points and grabbed 13 rebounds to lead second-ranked Marquette to a 72-60 victory over Wisconsin. Marquette now has a 9-0 win-loss record.

"It was Jimmy's best game ever—by a ton," said Marquette coach Al McGuire of his 6-foot-11-inch center. "I think Jimmy's off to the races now."

Wisconsin coach John Powell agreed.

"Chones is the best big man in the country," Powell said. "He figures to get 30 or 35 against anybody if he plays hard."

Powell tried a man-to-man, and then a zone defense against Marquette. Neither worked. "The defense we were playing was to try to disrupt or limit the pass to the high post, because Chones can just turn around and pop from there."

Chones hit on 12 of 20 field-goal attempts, many from the high post, and when everybody gassed up on "Big Man," it left sophomore forward Washington free. He scored 18 points.

Two other members of the Associated Press top ten had to come from behind in the second half to win.

Virginia, trailing 57-51 with eight minutes to go, outscored Wake Forest, 17-13, in the next seven minutes to register a 74-64 Atlantic Coast Conference victory at Wake Forest.

Virginia, 10-0, pulled ahead 58-53 with 5:24 to go on a pair of free throws by Frank Dewitt. Portland, which each club must have at least one representative, have at least one representative.

No. 10 Ohio State, down by seven with 12 minutes to go, outscored Creighton, 18-4, and went on to post a 94-76 victory.

Guard Allan Hornsby of the Buckeyes led all scorers with 26 points. Hornsby scored 15 and reserve Jack Wolfe added 10 down the stretch.

In other major games, No. 15 Southwestern Louisiana outscored McNeese, 38-20, behind 23 points from 9-9 sophomore Roy Brown and 26 from Dwight Lamar.

Ron King scored 24 points to help No. 20 Florida State to an 89-70 triumph over Denver in the first round of the Senior Bowl tournament. In the other first-round games, St. Louis whipped South Alabama, 75-61.

Elsewhere, Wichita State edged Bradley, 71-67; Dayton upset Houston, 73-69; sophomore Lloyd Battle scored 27 points to lead Cincinnati past Drake, 81-78; Tulsa got 30 points from Steve Bracy and coasted past Trinity, 88-70; and Iowa tripped Nevada, 81-70.

Mary Barnes, 6-8, scored 28 points and pulled down 21 rebounds as Providence defeated the Australian National, 75-64; Vanderbilt spoiled the opening of Louisiana State's new \$1.5-million arena.

SAFETY GROUP: (1) Gary Givens, 11-17; (2) Sam Frazier, 11-23; (3) Bob Frazier, 11-23; (4) Bob Frazier, 11-23; (5) Bob Frazier, 11-23; (6) Bob Frazier, 11-23; (7) Bob Frazier, 11-23; (8) Bob Frazier, 11-23; (9) Bob Frazier, 11-23; (10) Bob Frazier, 11-23; (11) Bob Frazier, 11-23; (12) Bob Frazier, 11-23; (13) Bob Frazier, 11-23; (14) Bob Frazier, 11-23; (15) Bob Frazier, 11-23; (16) Bob Frazier, 11-23; (17) Bob Frazier, 11-23; (18) Bob Frazier, 11-23; (19) Bob Frazier, 11-23; (20) Bob Frazier, 11-23; (21) Bob Frazier, 11-23; (22) Bob Frazier, 11-23; (23) Bob Frazier, 11-23; (24) Bob Frazier, 11-23; (25) Bob Frazier, 11-23; (26) Bob Frazier, 11-23; (27) Bob Frazier, 11-23; (28) Bob Frazier, 11-23; (29) Bob Frazier, 11-23; (30) Bob Frazier, 11-23; (31) Bob Frazier, 11-23; (32) Bob Frazier, 11-23; (33) Bob Frazier, 11-23; (34) Bob Frazier, 11-23; (35) Bob Frazier, 11-23; (36) Bob Frazier, 11-23; (37) Bob Frazier, 11-23; (38) Bob Frazier, 11-23; (39) Bob Frazier, 11-23; (40) Bob Frazier, 11-23; 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Observer

The View in the Cellar

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON—The campaign that year began with President Nixon sitting in our cellar—on the television screen, of course—talking to Dan Rather. Dan was with CBS. President Nixon was with the U.S. government and traveled a lot.

It was good to see him sitting there talking to Dan. Lately, it had seemed the only place we saw him any more was getting on or off helicopters, or giving a farewell wave to Willy Brandt or Prime Minister Heath or the emperor of Japan.



Baker

Of course, we knew he was on the job all right, somewhere behind the walls of one of the White House—California White House, Florida White House, Washington White House, etc.—but it did make you a little uneasy somehow, it always being Professor Kissinger out front in public explaining how the country was.

When you thought about it very rationally, it did not seem impossible that it might really be Kissinger wearing a Nixon false face who was being photographed, boarded those helicopters, planes, boats, but that was silly. More likely, when he saw Kissinger giving one of his lectures on government, it was really Nixon wearing a Kissinger disguise.

Anyhow, all that is a digression, just a little background, as the heavy columnists call it, to explain why it was so good seeing Nixon there in the cellar with Dan Rather. Dan had the feel of reality about him, although he worked for television. You knew that Dan would have spotted it immediately if it had been Kissinger under a Nixon mask, and Dan's face would have shown that something was wrong.

U.S. Gallery Gets Portrait of Lee

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4 (AP)—A pastel portrait of Gen. Robert E. Lee, owned by members of the Lee family since it was completed more than 100 years ago, has been acquired by the National Portrait Gallery for its permanent collection.

Confederate Gen. Lee sat for the artist D.H. Anderson during the summer of 1870 in Lexington, Va. He died the same year.

when you wished they really would substitute Kissinger, wearing disguise, of course, to bring back to television some of the sense of fun that had characterized it in the old days.

The old days, that is, when you went down into the cellar to see Marcus Welby, M.D., and actually saw Marcus Welby, or at least Glenn Ford, or Perry Mason or Jack Webb on the rerun, instead of the way it became as the campaign heated up—always President Nixon.

That was the year the presidential campaign took place entirely in the cellar. (It would have taken place in the bedroom if the one person in the house with a little wit power hadn't said, back in 1971, "That television set has got to be put out of my bedroom before the election campaign begins.")

After the President talked at Dan in the cellar, he talked at John Chancellor on NBC, Curt Gowdy on the Game of the Week, Howard Cosell on Monday Night Football, Chou En-lai on the Peking Dating Game and Truman Capote on The Dick Cavett Show.

There were some lean nights down there in the cellar. You would light up the box to help your mind go blank, and there would be Nixon. Once in a while there might be a campaign speech, but that was the exception.

In one of these he referred, about half way through, to "the opponent." Everybody in the cellar sat up started. "Who is his opponent?" we all asked each other. All over the country people must have asked the same question because immediately after the show, the network news division assembled a panel of four correspondents to debate who the President's opponent was. They could not agree, and the White House, when asked for clarification, hedged until the question was forgotten under the onset of the football season.

To the heat of the campaign the President resorted, as he had in 1968, to the hand-picked panel show. In these he submitted to questioning by panels of interrogators selected from the families of the White House stars. The President stood up magnificently under the grilling and lost his temper only once.

That was when a panel member asked him, for the third consecutive week, "Mr. President, why do young people like you so much?"

"I have answered that question for two weeks running," he replied somewhat testily. "You are supposed to ask me how I managed to bring mankind a generation of peace."

Everyone, as soon as it was possible, voted for him, of course. It was the only way to get him out of the cellar.



Spec. 4 Ronald Campbell and Snoopy on guard duty at Long Binh.

By Gloria Emerson

SAIGON (NYT)—When many GIs leave Vietnam, they do not leave behind their loved ones. In 1968, for example, American soldiers took home 370 dogs, 33 cats, 19 reptiles, 20 monkeys, 26 birds, one fox and three lizards.

Although it is uncertain whether any GI ever truly cared for a pet, American troops have loved squirrels, ocelots, catfish, or "banana cats" as they are called in Vietnam, nonpoisonous snakes such as pythons, and parakeets.

The dogs of Vietnam have won far more American hearts than the Vietnamese people ever did. Wherever there were American troops, there was a dog. The names of these mascots—some of them were Duke, Cook, Slim, Plump, Old Dog, Rat—were not always a measure of affection felt for them.

At Long Binh Post outside Saigon, where 23,000 U.S. troops are stationed, animals are everywhere. They are constant companions and a consolation to many bored and lonely young men.

A Python

There is Sgt. Harry Bybee, raised on the Crow Indian reservation in Montana, who openly shows his devotion to a 9-foot-long, 24-pound python known as George or Georgey. The sex of this snake is not known. It lives in a cage in Sgt. Bybee's office and is often let loose to slither around. Others who work in the room do not seem to mind.

"She likes the floor because it's cool," Sergeant Bybee said. "And after eating, she likes to have her nose scratched and boy, she is crazy about showers. I am away a lot and when I come back, she really perks up and gives a little hiss."

Snoopy is the eight-month-old dog of Spec. 4 Ronald Campbell of Clarksburg, W. Va., who feeds him steak from the mess hall. Spec. Campbell is a security guard at one of the main gates to Long Binh.

"It's someone to be with all the time," the soldier said. "I'll never be able to leave Snoopy behind."

GIs who want to leave Vietnam with dogs must have a valid rabies vaccination certificate, a health certificate and a certificate from the Vietnamese Ministry of Animal Husbandry, the agency that must

GIs and Their Pets In Vietnam



Sgt. Harry Bybee and his python.

approve all the pets leaving this country. Pan American World Airways flies the pets home.

The rabies vaccinations are done at Military Dog Hospital at Long Binh Post. Formerly restricted to caring for U.S. military dogs, which worked as scouts, trackers and sentries, the little hospital has been taking care of GI pets since October when that military dogs are fewer.

"It's not a common practice," said Capt. Richard P. McGivern, the chief veterinarian, speaking of the dogs GIs bring in. "Some of the problems are due to malnutrition because of the lack of dog food. There is the fallacy that all dogs need is meat—and nothing else."

"Another problem is leprosy," Capt. McGivern said. "The dogs have no fear of

vehicles—they stand out in the middle of the road and are run over."

The Military Dog Hospital is a calm place where the patients are treated with gentleness and skill. Dogs are vaccinated for rabies and infectious canine hepatitis. The hospital's own mascot, called Red Dog, was ill recently from a severe allergic reaction to garbage he had eaten.

The 23-year-old veterinarian, who is from Natchez, Miss., said that he found it easier dealing with the owners of pets than he did in private practice.

"Now I have an all-male clientele—they're not quite as picky, and few of them cry," he said, referring to the GIs. But sometimes, some of the soldiers come close to tears.

The discovery of a rabid dog at Long Binh Post in October led the military command to enforce strict regulations about rabies vaccinations. All animals which had not been vaccinated before the date that rabies was discovered have to be destroyed.

"I have nightmares doing this," Sgt. Dan Kirby said, carrying off a 3-month-old kitten called Re-Up, the Army phrase for re-enlisting, to be destroyed.

Rabies

Some GIs fail to understand the seriousness of rabies, which, according to a command memorandum distributed at Long Binh this month, has caused the death of two Americans in the area.

One letter, written by members of a company in a military police battalion, shows some of the anger and pain that soldiers feel when their pets are threatened. While the reactions are not always rational, they show the strong degree of dependency that GIs have for favorite animals.

The letter stated that the five puppies born to the company's mascot, named Tootsie-Pops, would have to be put to death under the new regulation about rabies. The writers of the letter said that the puppies born last October had been isolated from other animals and that their mother had been vaccinated and re-vaccinated for rabies.

Describing themselves as "140 fathers to five puppies," the signers of the letter had written to President Nixon and Gov. Nelson Rockefeller, among others, for a reprieve.

PEOPLE: With a Bang And a Whimper

Steve Smith has been fired. What's more, he's been sacked. And the former hurt more than the latter, according to Smith, who careered as a professional boxer and ended Monday in Leicester, England. Smith, a 22-year-old stuntman, was among several dozen Britons who answered an advertisement for someone "able to withstand shock and prepared to travel" placed in a local paper by showman Joe Weston-Webb. (People Dec. 22 et seq.) Weston-Webb looked over the applicants and selected Smith as just about right for the opening. He underestimated his man. The 220-pound stuntman, it turned out, was just too big to roll out the barrel, though he gave it the old college try.

Clad in goggles and crash helmet, Smith slid into the mouth of the 16-foot gun Monday night. A one-pound charge of dynamite was inserted into the other end. At the moment of truth, Smith took off—along with most of the cannon barrel. Both landed feet away in a pool of water. The other half of the gun back-fired, cracking the truck used as a launching pad. Surviving the damage, estimated at \$250, Weston-Webb calculated that Smith was just too tight, and had jammed a special plate fitted into the cannon to cushion the blast. Otherwise, said Weston-Webb, "he would have flown 60 feet." Said Smith: "Never again. It's the last time I travel that way."

A frustrated chimpanzee in the zoo of the East German city of Cottbus escaped from his cage and raced to an adjacent one where a painter was working, reported the magazine Puer Dicit yesterday. The chimp watched the painter work a short while, then started, knocked the man to the floor, took up his brush, tried out a few dabs on the painter's feet, and finished painting the cage. Furthermore, said Puer Dicit, the chimp did an excellent job.

DENIED: By Aristotle Onassis, a front-page story in yesterday's Daily Mirror that he and his wife Jacqueline had had a "flaming row" in the Pan Am VIP lounge at London airport Monday, the couple had met at the airport for several hours, observed, said the Mirror, by airport snafus who reported: "We couldn't hear exactly what was about, but they were having a flaming row."

O later left for New York, alone, while Ari stayed in London "on business." "It is complete nonsense," Mr. Onassis said yesterday of the alleged row. "I am afraid this story comes from some of my lesser friends in the press who seem to be trying to either bury me or divorce me. I am joking. Jackie is in New York next week." MARIED: Singer Tony Bennett, 45, and dancer Sammie



THE BIG SLEEP—Felix Yvon Yva, who put to sleep Miss France 1971, Senta Laurens, on Monday in a Paris music hall, hopes to keep his subject in her soporific state until Friday, thereby setting a world record of sleep under hypnosis.

Grant, 28, mother of his 1-year-old daughter, in New York Wednesday. It was announced yesterday in London, where he arrived for a series of TV shows, Bennett divorced his wife Patricia last year. DIVORCED: Actor and former football star Jim Brown, 33, by Sam Brown, his wife of 12 years in Cleveland on uncontested grounds of extreme neglect of duty.

ENGAGED: New York banker Ralph J. Bucher Jr., 38, son of the late Nobel Peace Prize winner, and Patricia Elizabeth Hittinger, 25, of Summit, N.J., who met her fiancé while working part-time at New York Hospital where Bucher Jr. was a patient. APPEALED: A \$1 fine and six-week suspension of his driving license for failure to wear a crash-helmet in Sydney, Australia, by motorcyclist Alex Markovics, 44, who told the court he belongs to an Eastern European religious sect, whose members never wear a hat because God is with them at all times and to wear head-covering would be disrespectful. RAIDED: A Los Angeles dog kennel, by 15 members of a group called "Lovers and Others for Animals," including Doris Day and Richard Basehart. AOA, charging that the kennel was mistreating the dogs and declaring that they found the decomposing remains of ten animals on the premises, led away 15 dogs.

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